The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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——— including postage	,, 72	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HAYTEE—At Gowhatty, Assam, on the 3rd March, the wife of Lieutenant Charles Haytee, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

CRAIG—At 4, Victoria Square, on the 12th March, the wife of James Young Craig, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MALCOLM—GASPER—At the Armenian Church, on the 7th March, by the Revd. Aristaces Johanness, Thomas Malcolm, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Gasper Malcolm Gasper, Esq.

DEATHS.

ANDREW—At Dinapore, on the 11th March, Henry Andrew, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Dinapore Division.

MULLINS—At North Road Entally, on the 11th March, Mrs. L. S. Mullins, late of Serampore, and daughter of the late Major General Stark, of the Madras Army, aged 86 years.

CURTIS—At Garden Reach, on the 13th March, Percival Clermont, the infant son of T. Curtis, E. I. R., aged 6 months and 26 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

SPERSCHNEIDER—BRUCE—At Cottayam, on the 8th March, by the Revd. H. Baker, senior, J. Sperschneider, M. D., Nair Brigade, Trevandrum, to Fanny Bruce, second daughter of Major E. B. Stevenson, Madras Army, Retired List.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MAXWELL—At Cawnpore, on the 8th March, the wife of Hugh Maxwell, Esq., of a daughter.

WALLACE—At Umballa, N. W. P., on the 11th March, the wife of Annesley Frederick Wallace, of a son.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

GIFFORD—At Shameen, Canton, on the 11th February, Mr. George Gifford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LANCA—DA COSTA—At Macao, on the 2d February, Eugenio L. Lança, to Filomena Albina da Costa, daughter of the late Major A. Fideles da Costa.

DEATHS.

DALEY—At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 18th February, William Daley, Private H.M. 99th Regiment, aged 36 years.

BEADSLEY—On board H.M.S. *Melville*, Hongkong, on the 17th February, John Beadsley, A. B. of H.M.S. *Coromandel*.

ROGERS—At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 24th February, Samuel Rogers, Destitute Seaman.

GILMAN—At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 24th February, Thomas Gilman, Destitute Seaman.

PICKERING—At Hongkong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, on the 21st February, George Pickering, Ordy. Seaman H.M.S. *Coquette*.

DOWNIE—At Hongkong, on the 21st February, John Downie, Inspector of Machinery, R.N., aged 49.

JANTZEN—At Hongkong, on the 21st February, Carl Jantzen, master of the Russian schooner *Rusalka*, aged 50 years.

MILLER—Found drowned, on the 15th February, George Miller, Seaman of the British ship *Her Majesty*.

ST. FRIENDS—At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 27th February, James St. Friends, Seaman ex ship *Don Pedro II*, of small-pox.

ROBERTS—At Hongkong, on the 28th February, Thomas Roberts, Shipwright.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in April.*)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 18th March 1864 Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE favorite fast sailing Ship EDWIN FOX, A 1, 835 tons, MACLEAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon. For freight and passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents for the Captain.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 28th instant with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	22nd March	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	22nd March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT AND BHOWNUGGUR TOUCHING AT GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, from Calcutta to Bombay, by S. S. BENARES, are requested to take notice, that boats must be sent off to the ship as soon as she arrives, or the packages will be landed by the Company at their risk and expense agreeably to the notice given to the Shippers by the Company's Agent at Calcutta.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per MARTABAN, from Clyde, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 21st March 1864. Agents ship *Martaban*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo by the *Vanguard*, from Shanghai, are requested to send off boats in the morning to take delivery, failing which, goods will be landed at the expense and risk of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Vanguard*.

Bombay, 15th March 1864.

CONSIGNEES of cargo, per ship HAVELOCK, Captain GANDY, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Gandy.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

CLERKS WANTED by the Indian Carrying Company (Limited). They must understand English and the Modee character, and have no objections to go up country. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials and to what extent security can be given, to be addressed by letter to the undersigned on or before 28th instant.

WILLIAM COMRIE,

Rampart Row, 21st March. Acting Manager.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

फोर्ट परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

ફોટ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

GOVERNMENT WOOD DEPOT, WARREE BUNDER.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 21st instant, Firewood can be purchased at the above Depot.

2. The price of wood is as follows:—

1.	Bombay candy cut and split	Rs. 6	4	0
1.	Do. uncut and unsplit	5	10	0

3. The wood will be delivered at the house of the purchaser on payment of an extra rate of 8 annas per candy.

4. Wood will only be delivered on cash payment at the Depot.

5. The wood will be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, and no after complaints regarding weight will be entertained.

6. A ticket certifying weight and charges will be given to the purchaser.

7. The Depot will be open daily from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday excepted.

W. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

18th March, 1864.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE FOR PASSENGERS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and until further Notice, the Passenger Traffic between the Concan and the Deccan South Eastern Division will be conveyed via the Bhore Ghaut Incline, and the running of the Trains generally on the line will be altered.

The Trains will on and after the above date be run as under:

ON WEEK DAYS.

DEPARTURES.		ARRIVAL.	
From Bombay	8 0 A.M.	At Nassick	7 40 P.M.
Do. .... do.	9 0 ,,	do. Poonah	5 6 ,,
Do. .... do.	12 0 noon	do. do.	8 5 ,,
Do. .... do.	3 0 P.M.	do. do.	10 15 ,,
Do. .... do.	5 40 ,,	do. Callian	7 40 ,,
Do. .... do.	8 45 ,,	do. Sholapoor.	3 15 ,,
Do. .... do.	8 45 ,,	do. Mulkapoor	7 0 ,,
Do. Sholapoor.	7 0 A.M.	do. Bombay	10 12 ,,
Do. .... Ponah.	9 0 ,,	do. do.	5 0 ,,
Do. .... do.	12 30 noon	do. do.	8 35 ,,
Do. .... do.	10 30 P.M.	do. do.	6 12 A.M.
Do. Mulkapoor.	7 15 A.M.	do. do.	7 15 ,,
Do. .... Nassick	8 0 ,,	do. do.	6 25 P.M.
Do. Campoolee	5 20 ,,	do. do.	9 30 A.M.
Do. .... Bombay	7 45 ,,	do. Mahim	8 22
Do. .... do.	5 25 P.M.	do. do.	6 0 P.M.
Do. .... do.	8 0 ,,	do. do.	*8 35 ,,
Do. .... Mahim.	9 15 A.M.	do. Bombay.	9 45 A.M.
Do. .... do.	6 30 P.M.	do. do.	7 2 P.M.
Do. .... do.	9 30 ,,	do. do.	10 2 ,,

ON SUNDAYS.

Departure from Bombay	9 0 A.M.	Arrival at Poonah	5 0 P.M.
Do. .... do.	5 40 P.M.	do. Callian	7 40 ,,
Do. .... do.	8 45 ,,	do. Sholapoor.	3 15 ,,
Do. .... do.	8 45 ,,	do. Mulkapoor	7 0 ,,
Do. ... Sholapoor.	7 0 A.M.	do. Bombay	10 12 ,,
Do. ... Poonah	9 0 ,,	do. do.	5 0 ,,
Do. ... Mulkapoor	7 15 ,,	do. do.	7 15 A.M.
Do. .... Bombay	8 45 ,,	do. Mahim	9 22 ,,
Do. .... do.	2 0 P.M.	do. do.	2 35 P.M.
Do. .... do.	7 30 ,,	do. do.	8 5 ,,
Do. .... Mahim.	10 0 A.M.	do. Bombay.	10 32 A.M.
Do. .... do.	5 0 P.M.	do. do.	5 32 P.M.
Do. .... do.	10 0 ,,	do. do.	10 32 ,,

For further information apply at the Stations along the Line, where Time Tables will be obtainable previous to the above alterations taking effect.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th March 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,

5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोसियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM SEDGWICK was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1864.

NASMYTH & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carwar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th March 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Cotton Gin Factory with Engine and Boiler House, Store Shed, Office, Residence of Superintendent, Cottages, Gatekeeper's Lodge, and the Excavation of a Well, at each of the following places:—

Khamgaum and Budnaira in Berar.
Julgaum in Candeish.

Drawings may be seen, and conditions of contract, specifications, abstract of quantities, and schedule of prices can be obtained on application being made to the undersigned.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 31st March 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેશટરન ઇનડીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાવેલી પરેશ કંમપેની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS CLOUGH, late of the City of Bombay but now of No. 152 Gresham House in the City of London, and HENRY THOMAS BINKS, of the said City of Bombay, as Merchants under the style or firm of BROWN, CLOUGH & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the thirty-first day of July last. All debts due to or from the late firm in Bombay, will be received or paid by the said HENRY THOMAS BINKS, and all debts due to or from the late firm in England, will be received or paid by the said FRANCIS CLOUGH.—Dated this 19th day of October in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three.

FRANCIS CLOUGH.
H. T. BINKS.

Witnesses to the signaturo of Francis Clough.

Wm. Duncan. } 152 Gresham House, London,
Alfred Pennell. } Clerks to Francis Clough.

Witnesses to the signature of H. T. Binks, of Bombay.

W. L. Hudson.
W. A. Hurst.

With reference to the foregoing notice, the undersigned HENRY THOMAS BINKS being about to leave Bombay by the Mail of the 29th instant, requests that all claims against the firm may be made to him on or before the 24th inst.

Bombay, 14th March 1864. H. T. BINKS.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works separately:—

1. Spreading 50,000 tons more or less of broken stone over the public roads in the Town of Bombay and Colaba during the Monsoon Repairs of 1864.
2. Supplying and spreading 10,000 cartloads more or less of sandstone over Ditto Ditto.
3. Supplying Pairs of Bullocks for Rollers to consolidate Metal spread over Ditto Ditto.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 two per cent. in cash of the total amount of the Tender to accompany each Tender which Deposit will be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 17th March 1864.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical. Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas.

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Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire
Duleep Singh the Maharajah
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone.
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Baron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) Friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.
Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay.
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Meilon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff
Mrs. Yelverton.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HOUSES. &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to

Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants' Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1864.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

FOR SALE.

PRIME IRISH HAMS just landed for sale at 10 annas per lb. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ½ by ⅞ by 6⅞, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Grey Australian Carriage Horses, 16 hands high, perfectly broken with English Harness nearly new, in complete order. To be seen at MAHOMED BAUKER KHAN'S Stables, Bhendy Bazar.

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

FOR SALE.—G. A. Horse "Kingston." 14-3 in height, very quiet, handsome, and has carried a Lady, also stands fire. Price Rs. 2,000.

B. A. H. "The Star," 14½ inch, has carried a Lady, also been ridden as a Charger, very quiet, and handsome and a splendid Pigsticker. Price Rs. 600.

A Breachloading Gun, by Parsons, quite new, complete with wooden and leather cases, also spare cases for the charge, &c. &c. Cost Rs. 480. Price Rs. 400.

A Double Rifle, highly finished, by Greener, in case complete, Enfield Bore. Price Rs. 200.

A Lady's Side Saddle and Bridle, by Wilkinson, very little used. Price Rs. 70.

For further particulars apply to E. BRETT, Esq., 28th Regiment, Colaba.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned ageneral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathia Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Best Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, engraved, plain and mother o'pearl, in moroco cases.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.
Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RICH assortment of Pearl, Papier-mache, Scotch-wood and Blackwood Articles, combining usefulness with ornament, such as Writing Desks, Inkstands, Book-slides, Envelope Cases, Cabinets, Watch, Jewel, Card, Work, Stamp and Snuff Boxes, Cigar and Tobacco Cases, Card Trays, Pearl and Enamel Blotting Pads, and Card Cases, Picnic and Travelling Companions, &c. &c. &c

The above are inlaid with pearl, rich in design and make, forming a collection well worth inspection.

Portrait Albums, in rich binding of velvet and morocco, fitted with lock, inlaid with pearl, ivory, &c. &c.

Stereoscopes, Achromatic, and Opera Adjustment. Stereoscopic Views of the Exhibition, places of note in England, views in Egypt, &c., also a collection of Cartes de Visite.

A large and varied assortment of shooting tackle by J. Dickson & Sons, Sheffield, Powder Flasks and Magazines, Shot Pouches, Belts, Measures, Magazines, Primers, Cappers, Dog Calls, spare Springs, &c., Eley's Gun Caps, and Wadding chemically prepared and indented, and every requisite for sportsmen.

GLASSWARE FROM NASH & Co.

Tumblers, Wine, and Claret Glasses, Decanters, Finger Glasses, Waiters, &c. &c., Dinner and Breakfast Services.

Table Cloths, a variety of neat and handsome patterns, from Rs. 6 to 30.

Mappin's Razors, Scissors, Pen Knives, Table Knives, (Dessert) Carvers, &c.

Chubb's Paper, Deed, and Cash Boxes, of sizes.

Stationery—Overland, plain and embossed, Note and Chit Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Games.—The Circular Race, Parlour Bowls, German Tactics, Moorish Fort, Hard Lines, The Arena, Imperial Contest, Non Plus, &c. &c. Also Puzzles, Conjurer's Tricks, Card Alphabets, Whist Markers, Chess and Draughtsmen, &c. &c.

Meerschaum and Brier Pipes, Cigar and Fusee Cases, Tobacco in half pound tins, at Rs. 1 and upward.

Presse and Lubin's Perfumery Oils, &c. &c.

Herring's Magnetic Brushes and Combs, Rs. 5 and upward.

Crosse and Blackwell's and other celebrated makers, Oilman Stores, assorted Biscuits, &c. all perfectly sound and as usual, with us, moderately priced as will be observed:—Macaroni at 8 annas a pound, Sausages Rs. 5 per doz. Salmon in 1lb. tins.

Allsop's Beer bearing their new trade mark on lable and capsule, superior Brandy, and a further consignment of Sherry. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A PRESS READER. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Robinson Crusoe*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off boats without delay to receive their respective Cargo as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

JOHN CROVER & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Robinson Crusoe*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Manchester*, Captain AULD, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1864. Agents for Captain Auld.

AM.—1/50—50 Cases Sulphuric Acid shipped by Alexander Mein and consigned "to order" are now on deck ready to be discharged.

If not applied for during the course of to-day, the Captain shall land them at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Bombay, 23rd March 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Joint or separate TENDERS are invited for the following:—

1st.—For the erection of a large one-storied substantial BUNGALOW, with GODOWNS underneath.
2nd.—For the erection of a retaining TANK WALL.
3rd.—For the supply of best Welsh Hartley, West Hartley, or Steam COAL.
4th.—For the supply of STORES, as per printed schedule.

The Tender or Tenders should be sealed, and superscribed with the words "Bungalow," "Tank Wall," "Coal," "Stores," and lodged, within 15 days from this date, at the office of the said Company at the residence of Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, in Girgaum Back Road, where Plans, Estimates, &c., may be seen, Schedules of Stores obtained, and all particulars learnt, on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY,
21st March 1864. Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th March 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th March 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd... .. 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st...... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	23	Saturn rises at 6.58	6 3	6 1	11 8	11 23	21st March 1864. Time—5h. 59m. 31s. 0
Thur	24	Maunday Thursday	6 2	6 1	11 40	11 55	
Fri.	25	Annunciation or Lady day.—Good Friday.	6 1	6 11	—	0 10	
Sat.	26	St. Ledger.	5 60	6 0	0 27	0 44	
Sun.	27	Easter Sunday.	5 0	6 1	1 2	1 19	
Mon.	28	Kidderminster day.	5 58	6 1	1 38	1 57	
Tues.	29	Easter Tuesday.	5 57	6 12	2 20	2 44	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 8	KURRACHEE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 15	LAHORE	Mar. 12
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 17	LONDON	Feb. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 17
BANGALORE	Mar. 18	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 15	MEERUT	Mar. 15
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 16
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Mar. 12	PENANG	Mar. 10
DELHI	Mar. 17	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

[redacted] in the *Times of India* cherishes a antipathy to wigs and gowns. He has of his way to make a most unprovoked upon a whole profession. He has said foolish things about it, and he has fallen the category of those who come under curse as stirrers up of strife. He has conjured up the shadowy existence of a feud between the Barrister Judges and their Civilian brethren, those worthy people whose sponsor he proclaims himself. Drawing from a powerful imagination he has painfully elaborated an ingenious parallel between the respective careers of a Barrister and a Civil Judge, so much to the disadvantage of the former that we are somewhat taken aback to find a little further on that this same Civil Judge is animated by a lively ambition to adopt the much depreciated professional insignia. "If time allows," says he, "he is actually called to the Bar." A great honour to the Bar is thereby conferred, no doubt, but surely a previously inferior status is implied in the act.

In sketching the career of the Indian Barrister the element of truth is so conspicuously absent that we strongly suspect a superfluity of venom in the writer. But, judging by the case he has succeeded in setting up on behalf of the victims of his advocacy the Civilian Judges, one would certainly prefer being attacked, to being defended by him. His eagerness to demolish the subjects of his wrath, the Barrister Judges, is greater than his discretion. He tells us how little fitting an Indian Barrister's training is for the Bench, and then to our surprise we find that he never gets there. In one or two illustrious and very rare instances alone has it happened that an Indian Barrister has found himself on the Indian Bench, and then his career has been very different from the one described.

Somewhat awakened by the extreme lameness of his conclusion, and impressed with the fact that he has certainly taken a great deal of unnecessary pains to show his ignorance and spleen, he states that "the case of Barrister Judges is slightly different," and treats us to a fancy sketch of the lives of the Barristers, who, after all, really do become Judges here; and we find that they actually have had that Westminster Hall training, or something equivalent to it, which we proclaimed to be so essential to a due performance of the judicial functions. Discovering this to be an awkward admission, and that he is placed in a corner by it, this paradoxical scribbler resorts to an inimitably bold expedient. He tells us by unmistakeable inference that those gentlemen "who, when called to the Bar, also reviewed their position" (though what at so very early a period of their professional career they could have had to review, and what effect that review had upon their some years afterwards accepting Indian appointments, we are not informed), and who accepted the promotion before the present High Court was established, were inferior men, who had had little or no experience in the practice of their profession; and then, to account for the improvement in the breed, with sublime mendacity, and magnificent invention, he adds that a burning desire had seized upon Queen's Counsel and men rising in their profession to meet on the Bench "Indian Civilians of great and varied experience in the laws and customs of their adopted country!" Has our contemporary sunk into premature dotage? Or is Major Gahagan among its prophets? Although the fact that a body of men should be naturally daunted by the prospect of the slow advancement, offered by an overcrowded profession at home, is a theme for the scorn and reproach of this Thersites—

> "Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue;
> Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controlled.
> In scandal busy, in reproaches bold;"

his pen is as equally at home in profound adulation as in gratuitous insult. His invective acts but as a prelude to the melody in which the transcendant merits of a Civil Service training are hymned, and upon which he has framed as many variations as Paganini did upon the tortured Carnival de Venise. The old Haileybury men receive a slight sprinkling of this shower of laudation; but the full force of the storm is reserved for the successful candidates in the open competition test. Whatever may be the merits of this class the hopes of no ambitious member thereof can as yet have reached Sudder Adawlut fruition; and it remains to be seen whether the old Haileybury standard will be reached among the fourth rate University men, desperate of fellowships, the Irishmen from Dublin or Cork or Galway, victims of impecuniosity, and the many plethoric miserables crammed in the coops of private "Coaches," who have brought their unfledged vanity here through the competitive drain-pipe. And, therefore, as regards the question in controversy, our contemporary's description is dishonest, when he dilates upon the equal terms on which the embryo Barristers and Civilians stand, and talks of their having been educated at the same public schools and graduated at the same colleges.

In the very description he volunteers so candidly of the preparation of the raw material for the magisterial market, the weakness of our opponent's case is shown. It is upon the admitted fact that a man, before the principles of law can possibly have taken hold of his mind, is pitched into a solitary court, in the remote jungle, where he is practically all but irresponsible for his decisions, where he has "without any benefit from the Bar, in a foreign language, and surrounded by clever native subordinates, to rely solely on his own judgment," that is to manufacture law and legal principles for his own use, and according to his own very crude ideas, that our objection to this man's elevation to the High Court is raised. Filled with the notions of jurisprudence his semi-savage court has engendered, his original ignorance hardened by many years of unenlightened use, unskilled in treading the labyrinths of argument, this man, who in his remote fastnesses was very probably a firm and not unskilful, if a rough and ready magistrate, sometimes, as we are told, right, sometimes wrong in his decisions, when transplanted into the argumentative atmosphere of the High Court is as much out of place as Robinson Crusoe in a drawing-room. An intellect of finer fibres and polished by constant friction with other minds must be sought for to manage the critical matters entrusted to it in a Court of Appeal.

POLITICAL economy, if we are to trust to history, is not an indigenous product of Eastern climes. We might almost be excused, from what we are occasionally called upon to witness, harbouring a conviction that from some cause or other the science cannot become acclimatized on Indian soil. Our rule in Hindoostan has no doubt been strikingly exceptional when compared with our ordinary Colonial policy, so much so indeed as to render many of the established axioms of European statecraft more or less inadequate to the solution of embarrassing questions of Indian administration. But with every allowance for this exceptional condition, we can hardly explain on any rational hypothesis this vast divergence of principle on which the Governments of India and England appear to have generally proceeded. As we glance over the globe at the numerous dependencies of the British Crown we find it is true in each some striking peculiarity and in most a very fortunate adaptability to circumstances without which the connection between the mother country and the dependency could not possibly be maintained. It is thus that although almost bigotedly Protestant at home we jealously uphold Catholicism in such of the Colonies as profess that form of faith, and until very recently have ourselves in the capacity of the ruling power actually maintained the superstitious worship and idolatry in India at the very time when we were assuring Missionaries of the interest and sympathy we felt in their undertakings.

But of all the many anomalies we may notice resulting directly from the abnormal conditions of the Government of British India and that of other quarters of the globe there is none that strikes one more forcibly than that which present itself with reference to the initiation and supervision of railway schemes which the executive of this country has exercised for the last few years. At the first blush it would appear as if no conditions could be more favourable for railway making and working than those presented in India. Here it least one would have thought the difficulties of the Government, warned by the errors which had been so loudly denounced at home, would be reduced to the lowest possible dimensions. Nothing, one would have imagined, was simpler than for the State to have availed itself of its practically absolute power and to have constructed a system which should have combined every improvement hitherto produced by engineering ingenuity. At home private interests had been allowed to thwart schemes of public utility, and the excesses of corruption had been displayed under the form of Parliamentary opposition. Here all such obstructions were unknown, and it was needful only to have studied the geographical conditions of the country, to have decided on the best scheme for promoting intercommunication by railway, and then to have entrusted the execution of the work to persons of well-known responsibility and reputation. The scandals that had attended the development of the English railway system would thus be entirely avoided and the world presented with the spectacle of a system of railroads devised and carried out upon almost utopian principles. It has not been given to us to realize this pleasant prospect. Turning from what might have been to what is, we find ourselves very disagreeably roused from the admiration we were prepared to accord to the system in detail.

If we seek for the explanation we find it in the character of the Indian official, who is curiously ill-fitted for the discharge of the duties thus imposed upon him. In the first place we find no correlative to that *esprit de corps* prevalent in France and the more absolutely governed States of Continental Europe among the servants of the Crown which renders the official so zealous of the State's honour and so zealous for the State's interests. Buracucracy as official government has been styled suits our independent grumbling company of Anglo-Saxons as little in the tropics as within the four English seas. We are accustomed from our cradles to act on the principle inherent in English law, that there is no wrong without a remedy; and, wherever we become conscious of something that is manifestly wrong, to conclude that by a proper application in some quarter or other we can have the wrong set right. That there is something very rotten in the system of our railways we suppose even the most ardent admirer of the Civil Administration will admit. We hear of contractors almost defying the Government to enforce the terms of a most liberal bargain, of railroads inefficiently constructed and worked by rolling stock totally inadequate to the requirements of the line, and above all of general management so negligent that the public has betaken itself to the old-fashioned system it fondly hoped had been abandoned for ever and entrusted its merchandize to the surer if slower conveyance of the primitive hackery.

But, we think we hear it said by the advocates of the existing system, railway matters have always been subject to mismanagement, and it is simply a question of whether the mismanagement shall result from the ignorance or obstructiveness of a board of officials or from the greed of the speculating world outside or the frauds of directors. It is in the nature of things that jobbery and railway making should go together. It is better to have one ill-regulated master than many, and we are better off at any rate under Indian, than English, mismanagement. This we totally deny: the radical distinction between things English and Indian, the want of public opinion brought to bear directly on the Government by Parliamentary opposition, comes here conspicuously into play, and people acquiesce by degrees in allotting to the "Government" all the labour and heaping upon the "Government" all the obloquy resulting from mismanagement and neglect. "The Government," observed one of our contemporaries the other day in advocating a particular scheme of this character, "cannot do better than expedite this important work instead of *squabbling about a few rupees* and engaging in absurd correspondence and an enormous outlay in the shape of red tape." We are much of an opposite opinion. Commercial enterprize in India we believe to be far beyond the stage in which it has any need to lean upon the State for aid where the execution of works of public utility within the scope of commercial speculation is concerned.

Perhaps, however, the most convincing argument we can offer against the policy of subsidizing railways is, that the inadvisability of continuing it has been broadly admitted by the very highest authority in the Administration. In the speech of the late Lord Elgin a year ago, at the Benares banquet given in February last, we find that lamented statesman expressing the result of his long experience in these memorable words:—

> "To what agency are we henceforward to look if we would desire to extend as widely as possible to all parts of India the benefit of this potent instrument of modern civilization? I have no hesitation in affirming at once in answer to this question that we must not look to an indefinite extension of a system of government guarantees for the accomplishment of this object. In the first place it would be wholly unjustifiable for any one object, however important, to place such a strain upon our finances as this policy would involve. In the second place, however justifiable and necessary a system of government guarantees may be in certain circumstances, it is essentially an expensive one *because by securing to shareholders a minimum rate of interest on their capital it weakens in them the motives to economy and because by dividing the responsibility for expenditure between the government and railway officials it diminishes in the latter the sense of responsibility.*"

How much of political wisdom do we not find expressed in these few simple words! Whether the policy of the late Viceroy in this particular will be followed by his successor we have at present no means of judging, but we can hardly imagine the Imperial Government sanctioning any further outlay on the system which has been hitherto working to supply India with railroads. We are told by some on the one hand, that without a guarantee capital would never have been obtained for supplying this accommodation for trade; and on the other, that the country is not yet ripe for railroad accommodation, and that like other countries it should have passed through the intermediate stages which have been represented by canals and tramways. Without expressing our concurrence with either proposition we may be allowed to aver that the course pursued has proved productive of very great public inconvenience, and that the policy of State subvention to enterprizes of this kind in India is open to very grave objection. It may be a question whether the policy ought ever to have been adopted. That the system as it at present operates is worse than useless we think is clear, and if it be possible with maintenance of faith with the public creditor we think the policy calls for immediate revision if not reversal.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, Captain Eastley, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the China and Australian Mails. The usual summaries of news will be found further on.

OUR readers will thank us for directing their special attention to Mr. Maine's admirable address at the convocation of members of the Calcutta University on the 11th instant.

ONE or two correspondents have written to us to complain that Mr. Justice Westropp, the presiding Judge at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court, has closed the Court for two days on account of the Hindoo Holee holidays, but intends to sit every day during the Easter holidays, except on Good Friday. We are sure the Judge only requires this inequality to be brought to his notice to induce him to do justice othe unfortunate Christian jurors.

Since the foregoing was written, we have been informed that it has been decided by the Judges that the Sessions shall be adjourned until Monday, and Mr. Justice Westropp will attend in Court on Thursday merely in order to adjourn the Sessions until that day. The attendance of the Petit Jury at the Court House will not therefore be required again until Monday at a quarter before 10. This notification will enable any of those gentlemen who may wish to leave Bombay for the Easter holidays to do so.

THE balance of the Punjab Famine Fund, amounting to Rs. 3,70,000, has been invested by the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal in Government Securities.

THE *Englishman* understands that Government has granted a sufficient quantity of gun metal for casting the equestrian statue of Lord Canning, subscribed for some time ago, by the natives principally.

THE *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the preliminary examination before Captain Tighe, Deputy Commissioner, into the charges brought against the gang now known as the Umballah and Patna conspirators, commenced on Monday, the 14th instant.

Captain Bamfield of the Police, assisted by Captain Parsons, and Mr. Kelly, prosecutes Mr. Ross Johnson of the Calcutta Bar, instructed by Mr. Goodall of the High Court, defends.

The prisoners are eleven in number; two of Umballa, three of Thunnessur, five of Patna, and one of Pubna.

The charge is, aiding Sitana and Mulka fanatics with men and money, and so traitorously waging war against H. M. the Queen.

THE *Star of India* was (says the same journal) presented to the Chief of Jeypore, at Ajmere, on the morning of Saturday, the 12th instant. The troops that had been brought from Nusseerabad to do honour to the occasion commenced their return march on the 14th. It is stated that Rs. 5,000 was distributed among the men by order of the Maharaja.

THE *Englishman* is glad to say the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has addressed Major Herbert on the subject of the insolence of the king of Oude's followers, and that proper fencings have been recommended to be put up to show which is private property, and which are thoroughfares at Garden Reach. The attention of the king has been called also to this, and to the conduct of the crowd of *Budmashes* who hang about his territories.

THE Governor in Council of Madras has (says the local *Times*) directed that the remainder of the books received from the Haileybury and India Office Libraries, a portion of which have been presented to the Public Library at Ootacamund, be lodged in the Central Museum at Madras, where they will form the nucleus of a Public Library to be attached to that Institution. The Government of India will be requested to sanction an annual grant of Rupees 2,000 for the purchase of books for the Madras Public Library. Orders will be issued in the Department of Public Works for the preparation of a plan and estimate for the additions to the Museum which the establishment of the projected Public Library will render necessary.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, giving his experiences of railway travelling in Bengal, says:—"The new sleeping carriages on this part of the line (from Benares to Calcutta) are a curiosity. They are comfortable and easy for one person at this season of the year, but in the hot weather must be unbearably close and stifling. The carriage is divided into four compartments each provided with a cushioned sofa fit for one person; at the further end, a door opens into a little bath-room where cold water and other conveniences are attainable. For ladies travelling alone or with very young children, or for invalids, these carriages are invaluable." And of refreshment stations he writes:—"Most excellent arrangements are now made at all the refreshment places. One Kellner of Calcutta has taken contract, or made a contract; at any rate he has the monopoly. The refreshment rooms all down the lines, are now nicely lighted up with lamps; the provisions supplied are good: and every thing clean and comfortable. There has been an immense improvement in this respect, and you can now depend on getting a decent dinner or tiffin or breakfast all down the line at moderate charges. At many of the stations down below Benares they have excellent draught beer on tap, you can also purchase railway novels and such trash, at an increase of course upon the home price, and other things useful to a traveller. On the whole Kellner is a decided step in civilization, and deserves a medal." How is it we have no Kellner, and no sleeping carriages, on our Bombay line? Bengal is a century ahead of us in all that very valuable part of civilization which consists in enabling men to travel about and eat and drink in comfort.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the following telegram yesterday evening from Colonel Stewart:—

"BUSHIRE, ON BOARD THE "TWEED,"
22ND MARCH, 7-15 A. M.

"*Tweed* anchored 30 miles south of Bushire at 9 P. M. last night. The whole length, 373 miles, paid out from her is in most perfect order. The *Assaye* is alongside and cable will be taken into Bushire to-morrow morning. All the party are perfectly well."

BOMBAY.

ON account of illness, the Revd. T. K. Weatherhead will not deliver his lecture on "Female Education" next Thursday evening in the Money School.

MAJOR E. A. BACON, Brigade Major, having been reported sick, Captain Anderson, 21st Regt. N. I., will officiate as Brigade Major until further orders.

WE learn from a correspondent that Shrimunt Dajee Saheb Kibay, the rich banker of Indore, is making extensive collections of valuable Sanskrit works.

WE hear that Drs. Peet and Campbell purpose shortly to proceed to England on sick leave. It is not likely that the former gentleman will return to Bombay.

WE learn that the Political Agent of Kattywar has presented a sum of rupees two thousand to the Company started at that place for the purpose of providing grain to the starving population of Kattywar.

IT is positively stated that Mr. Forjett has sent in the resignation of his appointments. It is rumoured that there are three candidates in the field for the Commissionership of Police.

WE understand that Mr. A. D. Robertson, officiating Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, intends to proceed to England on three months' leave, by the mail steamer of the 14th proximo.

WE learn that we were misinformed when we stated that Rao Bahadoor Venayek Dewaker, Deputy Magistrate of Broach, had been acquitted of the charge of false imprisonment brought against him. Mr. Coghlan, Senior Assistant Judge of Broach, has not yet given his decision in the case.

WE regret to learn from a correspondent at Surat that about four days ago a serious accident happened on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, near Ahmedabad, by which two lives were lost, and several passengers were seriously injured. We are not in receipt of the full particulars of the accident.

WE understand that His Highness Maharaja Duleep Sing is to leave Bombay next week to proceed to Calcutta, with a view to pay a visit to His Excellency the Governor General of India. His Highness will also go to Benares for the purpose of performing the religious ceremonies of his deceased mother.

SOMETIME ago the Honorable Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court quashed some of the decisions of Mr. Gonne, late Joint Judge of the Konkun, on account of the Government of Bombay not obtaining the previous consent of the Governor General of India in Council as required by Act 29 of 1845. We hear that a special enactment has therefore been introduced into the Imperial Council by the Honorable Mr. Anderson, to give validity to those decisions made, orders passed, and proceedings held by the Joint Judge from the 25th February to the 11th July 1863, both days inclusive.

THE following is the Programme of music to be played this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. at Colaba:—

March.—"Bellini"..............................Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Princess Royal"........................Schmuck.
Duetto (Oratorio).—"Creation"..................Haydio.
Quadrille.—"Bonnie Dundee"....................D'Albert.
Selection (op).—"Martha"........................Flotow.
Galop.—"Essenbahn"............................Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Hon'ble Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family and suite, while on their recent tour in Guzerat, amongst other places visited Amrolee and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's locomotive and carriage and waggon shops, as also the library and reading-room of the Literary and Mechanics' Institute, with all of which they seemed pleased and much interested. In addition to a pecuniary donation to the Institute, Mr. Sorabjee has very generously presented to the members an excellent toned harmonium, (by Dabin,) supplied by Messrs. Herbert of Bombay; this instrument has arrived in fine condition, and the kind gift of the donor is much appreciated.

THE DOCKYARD POLICE.—We understand that Government some time ago sanctioned the payment monthly of a certain amount of compensation to the native policemen of this island on account of the dearness of provisions, and that they have been in receipt of this allowance for some time past; but it has been brought to our notice that although the Government Resolution was intended to include the Dockyard police peons, these men have not yet received it. The pay of these people is, we are informed, totally inadequate, in the present high prices of all articles of food, for their support and that of their families; and we therefore bring the matter thus publicly to notice in order that it may attract the attention of the proper authorities and cause them to issue immediate orders for the payment of the compensation to the Dockyard Police Establishment with arrears from the date of sanction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOBACCO.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I shall be happy to give "Rusticus" a few particulars on the subject he asks about if he will send his name and address to your office addressed to

X.

*** We shall be glad to give insertion to the particulars here referred to if "X." will oblige us with them. The subject is one of a good deal of general interest.—ED. B. G.

THE HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It will be seen from a notice given in your issue of to-day, that Mr. Justice Westropp has been generously pleased to close the Court for to-day and to-morrow on account of the Holee; the Court resuming its sittings on Thursday, being the commencement of the Easter Holidays.

I beg to enquire why such an undue distinction should be made between the Native and Christian Jurors? Considering that the absence of the few Native Jurors who are called upon to sit daily would not certainly inconvenience the empannelling of a suitable Jury for to-day and to-morrow, it is unfair to the Christian that he should be deprived of his unobjectionable holiday while the Court does not hesitate to compromise its own dignity by making a concession in favour of the abominable Holee.

I shall feel obliged if you will call the attention of the Judges to this circumstance with a view to the closing of the Court during the Easter vacation, viz., from Thursday to Monday next, and thus preventing an invidious distinction being made between the Hindoo and other JURORS.

22nd March.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I observe a complaint in your correspondence column of this morning against the Custom-house. Here is another. A notice it appears was posted on the walls and gates of the Custom-house, that none but petty-customs duty would be received by that department from Monday the 21st to Monday the 29th instant. Considering that the general public, not only the Custom-house-visiting portion of it, is interested in this notice, was it right to restrict its publication to the Custom-house? Are not the daily papers the fittest and most efficient medium of promulgation? The expense would be trifling compared with the interests at stake. Owing to this partial publicity of its intentions, the Customs' department have subjected me to no little inconvenience, to say nothing of the loss I may incur by a delayed shipment of some needed goods to Kurrachee which I could not forward by the last steamer. Why was not this notice published in the papers a week or fortnight before the time, as the closing of the Banks had been? Is it not enough that the tedious process of clearing and shipping goods, with its vexatious delays induced by the necessity of obtaining the initials of Clerk Govind Humbug or Mr. Assistant Busfuz, is sufficiently provoking without inflicting on the public the cessation of all means of shipment for a week without proper notice? Was it absolutely necessary to adopt this measure in consideration of the Bombay Banks having taken holiday for a time? Are there no means at the disposal of the Commissioner of Customs to protect his treasure chest in the absence of opportunity to bank his funds? It is quite possible, I think, that he could find means, could he be brought to feel that his paramount duty is to guard against inconveniencing the public.

Byculla, 22nd March. PREVENTION.

MENDICANCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A poor man, indeed a very poor man myself, I can sympathise if I can do nothing better with destitute Europeans and foreigners who cannot find employment in Bombay, and in their behalf I would enlist the good offices of our opulent and enterprising merchants. I would ask them to assist only those who are willing to work, for the man who can so far demean himself as to ask alms of needy natives whom he waylays in the streets, and the wretches who levy blackmail on women who are obliged to do their own marketting, should have a law enacted for their special benefit; and surely such a law might be manufactured without imperilling the liberty of Her Majesty's liege and more respectable subjects indiscriminately, notwithstanding the attack made against such a law by the Legislative Council during the discussions on the Vagrants Bill. Begging cannot be made a criminal proceeding, nor can a man be punished for refusing to take work that does not suit him; yet something must be done, for, while our paternal government is scattering English notions amongst the natives, Englishmen are imperilling our prestige and falling below the level of Indians. It is clear that public opinion is opposed to entrusting the authorities with the disposal of our bad subjects, and to rescue the English character from the obloquy which a few scape-graces would bring on it we must look for action on the part of philanthropic merchants; and amongst those in Bombay we have no end of brother Cheeribles who would be delighted to assist their really distressed countrymen.

To require Europeans to work as labourers amongst natives is alike degrading as it would be repulsive to the poorest man living; but we have isolated works going on in the harbour where a European could do as much work as a dozen natives, and where a colony could be temporarily established until mendicancy ceases to be tolerated in Bombay. A man who has no employment and is found drunk and disorderly about the streets might surely be removed to such an asylum without endangering public liberty.

SHRAPNEL.

*** "Shrapnel" seems to be unaware of the existence of the Strangers' Friend Society, which has already done immense good in Bombay.—ED. B. G.

SPORTING.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BARODA RACE MEETING FOR 1864.

Stewards.—Major E. A. Green, 19th N. I.; Captain Stevenson, R. A.; and Captain Sheppard, Staff.

1st Day, Tuesday, 2nd November.

1ST RACE.—"Baroda Derby." For all maidens. R. C. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 150. Weight for age. 7 lbs. in excess of Byculla standard. To close and name on the 1st September but open with double entrance up to 20th October.

2ND RACE.—"Give and Take." For all horses. Weight for age and inches. Rs. 150 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 100. R. C.

3RD RACE.—"Hacks." For all horses which have been regularly ridden as hacks or chargers for 6 months previous to the races. One mile. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance 2 G. M.

2nd Day, Thursday, 4th November.

1ST RACE.—"Durbar Plate." For all maidens. Rs. 500 from the Durbar. Entrance Rs. 150. 9st 7 lbs. extra to be carried by the winner of the "Derby." One mile heats. To close on 1st September but open with double entrance up to 20th October.

2ND RACE.—"Welter." Rs. 300 from the fund. 5 G. M. entrance. R. C. 11 stone. Gentlemen riders.

3rd Day, Saturday, 6th November.

1ST RACE.—"Guicowar's Cup." Rs. 1,200. Entrance Rs. 200. 2 miles. 9 stone 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maiden winners 3 lbs. The second horse if more than two to receive Rs. 300 extra. To close and name 1st September, but open with double entrance up to 20th October.

2ND RACE.—"Selling Stakes." Rs. 150. Entrance 3 G. M. R. C. Rs. 800 to carry 11 stone. 5 lbs. allowed or added for every Rs 100 under or over. Horses to be sold at their valuation if demanded.

3RD RACE.—"Whim," For all Arabs. Rs. 150. Entrance 3 G. M. R. C. 7 lbs. above Byculla standard.

4th Day, Tuesday, 9th November.

1ST RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse of Rs. 1,200." For all Arabs imported after 1st September 1863. Weight for age. 2 miles.

Entrance Rs. 100 to 1st May.
,, 200 to 1st July.
,, 300 to 1st Sept.

When the race will be closed, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 300 for horses declared to start. Three horses from different stables to start or the purse will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—"Gopall Rao Myrall's Plate of Rs. 500." For all horses. Entrance Rs. 150 H. F.—A Handicap. R. C. To close and name on the 1st September but open with double entrance up to 20th October.

5th Day, Thursday, 11th November.

1ST RACE.—"Winner's Handicap." Entrance 2 G. M. with Rs. 150 from the fund and 1 G. M. for each race won. Forced for winners: optional to losers. R. C.

2ND RACE.—"Loser's Handicap." Entrance 2 G. M. with Rs. 150 from the fund. R. C.

RULES.

I.—Byculla Rules to be strictly adhered to with the exceptions as below.
II.—No public money to be given for a "walk over."
III.—No horse to be allowed to start unless his owner has subscribed at least Rs. 50 to the fund.
IV.—Course fee of Rs. 10 for all animals trained on the course.
V.—Two horses of different stables to start and run for each race.
VI.—Percentage deductions to be made from the public money should the funds not be sufficient.
VII.—Nominations to be sent to the Secretary by 12 (noon) the day before the races.
VIII.—Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards on the Saturday before the races at 7 A.M.
IX.—Every race to be ridden in colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.
X.—The decision of the Stewards on all points will be final.
XI.—There will be a settling day after each day's races.
XII.—Should the funds suffice, another day's sport will be added.

J. GRAHAM EDWARDES, Honorary Secretary
Baroda, 17th March.

N. B.—Length of course 1½ miles and 10 yards.

BANGALORE RACES, 1864.

1st Day Thursday, October 6.

1ST RACE.—*Bangalore Derby* 2 miles for Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses that have never started allowed 5lbs. Winners once 5lbs. oftener 7lbs. extra, 5 G. M., for Horses named on or before 1st May, 10 G. M., on or before 1st June, and 15 G. M., on or before 1st July, when the Race will close, 40 G. M., from the Fund with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M., for Horses declared to start. 2nd Horse to save his stake.

2ND RACE—*The Maiden Stakes.* For Arabs that have never won Plate Purse. Match or Sweepstakes. 1½ miles Heats 8st. 7lbs., 20 G. M., from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. H. F. to close 1st July, and name the day before the Race.

3RD RACE—*Great Welter.* For all Horses 1½ miles. Aarbs 10st. 7lbs Walers 11st 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs., G. Riders. 10 G. M. from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. P. P., to close 1st October, and name the day before the Race.

4TH RACE.—*Hack Stakes* 1¼ mile, for all Horses. Arabs 10st. 7lbs. Walers 12st. G. Riders. Entrance 2 G. M. with 5 G. M. added, Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the Race, any surplus over 500 Rs. to go to the Fund.

2nd Day, Saturday, October 8.

1ST RACE—*Dearles Plate* value.—For all Arabs imported after 1st September 1863 and purchased from the stables of the givers, Weight for age 1½ miles. 5 G. M. for Horses named on or before 1st May, 10 G. M. on or before 1st June, and 15 G. M. on or before 1st July, when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for Horses declared to start. Second Horse to save his stake.

2ND RACE.—*2nd Maiden.* For Arabs that have never started. 1½ miles Heats 30 G. M. from the Fund. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. To close 1st July and name the day before the Race.

3RD RACE—*Whim Plate,* 1¾ miles, for all Horses. Weight for age and inches. 20 G. M. from the fund. Entrance 10 G. M. H. F. To close 1st July and name the day before the Race.

4TH RACE.—*Garrison Stakes,* R. Course and a distance for all Horses. Arabs 10 stone, Walers 11 stone, Winner of Hacks on 1st day 7lbs. extra 2 G. M. entrance with 10 added. G. Riders. Winner to be sold by Auction immediately after the Race, any surplus over 1000 Rs. to go to the Fund.

3rd Day, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

1ST RACE—*Omnibus.* For all Horses 2½miles. Weight for age. Winners once 5 lbs. oftener 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. G. M. for Horses entered on or before 1st May, 10 G. M. on or before 1st June, and 15 G. M, on or before 1st July when the Race will close, 40 G. M. from Fund, with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for all Horses declared to start. If 10 nominations 2nd Horses to save his stake.

2ND RACE.—*Merchants Purse,* Rs. 1,000. For all Horses. Weight for age. 1½ miles, 5 G. M. for Horses entered on or before 1st May, 10 G. M. on or before 1st June, and 15 G. M. on or before 1st July, when the Race will close. Winners once 7lbs. oftener 10lbs. extra. Horses that have not won allowed 5lbs. Horses of this season allowed 3lbs.

3RD RACE—*Colt Plate.* For all Arabs having a Colts tooth on 1st May 1864 1¾ miles, weight for age, 20 G. M. from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. H. F. to close 1st July and name the day before the Race.

4TH RACE.—*2nd Hacks.* For all Horses. 1 mile, Arabs 10 stone Walers 11 stone. Winner of Hacks on 1st day or garrison 7lbs. of both 12lbs. extra. G. R. 2 G. M. Entrance with 5 added, Winner to be sold for 600 Rs.; any surplus to go the Fund.

4th Day, Thursday, October 13.

1ST RACE.—*Bangalore Free Handicap.* 2 miles. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. with 40 G. M. added. For all horses to be Handicapped by the Stewards the day before the Race. To close and name the day before the Meeting.

2ND RACE.—*2nd Dealers.* For Maiden Horses of the season 1½ miles. Winner of the Dealers excluded. Weight for age, 5 G. M. for Horses entered on or before 1st May, 10 G. M. or before 1st June, and 15 G. M. on or before 1st July, when the Race will close. 30 G. M. from the Fund with a Sweepstake of 10 G. M. for each Horse declared to start.

3RD RACE—*Little Welter.* 1½ miles, for all Arabs 10 stone. Maidens allowed 7lbs. G. R. 20 G. M. from the Fund. Entrance 15 G. M. 5 forfeit. To close 1st October and name the day before the Race.

4TH RACE.—20 G. M. Sweepstakes. All Horses 1½ miles. To close on 1st July and name the day before the Race. Arabs 8st. 7lbs. maidens allowed 7lbs.

5TH RACE.—3rd Hacks, Round Course, for all Arabs 10 stone. Winner to be sold for 300 Rs. any surplus to go to the fund. G. Riders. Entrance 1. G. M. with 5 added.

5th Day.

Handicap.—Forced for winners optional to losers. 2 miles 20 G M. from the fund with a subscription of 5 G. M. for each Race won. Entrance for Losers 5 G. M.

Beaten Plate.—1¼ miles for all Beaten Horses of the Meeting. 20 G. M. from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M.

3RD RACE—Charger Stakes, 1 mile for all chargers declared qualified by the Stewards. Arabs 11 stone Walers 12 stone, G. Riders. Entrance 2 G. M. with 10 added.

4TH RACE.—*Pony Plate.* For all Ponies 13 Hands and under. Catch weights. Post Entrance 1 G. M. with 3 added. ½ mile.

6th Day.

1ST RACE.—*Hurdle Race.* 2 miles all Horses. Arabs 11 stone Walers 12 stone. Entrance 2 G. M. with 5 added.

2ND RACE.—*Hack Handicap.* 1½ miles for all Hacks that have run during the meeting. Entrance 1 G. M. P. P. with 5 added. G. Riders.

3RD RACE.—*Amazon Plate.*—For all Ladies Horses, Round Course, no entrance, a few Pieces of jewelry presented by the admirers of the fair sex. To be ridden by Gentlemen in Ladies Saddles, with Habit and Hat.

4TH RACE.—*Scurry* Round Course all horses. Post entrance 1 G. M. with 3 added. G. Riders Catch weights.

1.—All Communications to be addressed to the Secretary Bangalore Races—Bangalore.
2.—Rule 21. Bangalore Rules does not apply to Amateur and Garrison Stakes, Charger, Hack, Hurdle and Pony Races, for which a Subscription of 1 G. M. will be required.
3.—More than one month's training before the 1st day of the Meeting after the conclusion of the Mysore meeting 1864 will disqualify for the Amateur, Garrison, and Charger Races.
4.—10 Rs will be deducted from each lottery for the benefit of the Race Fund.
5.—A percentage will be deducted from the sums alloted from the fund should the public money be insufficient.
6.—Horses that start for any race during the Mysore meeting 1864, other than Hack races, will be excluded from the Hack races.
7.—Two horses, bonafide the property of different owners, to start for each race or the public money will be withheld.
8.—The decision of the Stewards to be final.
9.—In all other respects the Rules of the Bangalore Course to be adhered to.

FREDERICK GRAY, MAJOR, Secretary.
Bangalore, 13th March 1864.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

Extract (paragraphs 1 to 8, part of paragraph 9, and paragraphs 10 to 21) from a letter from the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, to Government, No. 18, dated 18th February 1864, with Appendices A and B.

As promised in paragraph 6 of my letter No. 11, dated the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to report on the method by which I trust the cotton robberies and adulterations for which Bombay is notorious may be stopped.

2. It may be as well to point out here the pecuniary means at the disposal of Government for these objects. Under the provision of Section XIII. of Act IX. of 1863, a fee of four annas on every cotton bale exported "to any port or place other than in British India" is to be levied by the Custom House officers from and after the 1st of February 1864. This money is to be expended solely in carrying out the Cotton Frauds Act. The export from the Bombay Presidency from the 1st of February 1864 to the 1st of February 1865 will, I am informed by the chief merchants, amount at the very lowest computation to 1,200,000 bales. In that interval therefore the tax will realize a sum of Rs. 3,00,000; and within this sum the annual expenditure must be kept. The fees received from the owners of Presses for the grant of Licences, the fines exacted for breaches of the law, and the proceeds arising from the disposal of confiscated cotton, are also under Section XIV. to be carried to the credit of the "Cotton Improvement Fund." A fee of two annas is also to be levied on every half-bale exported; but as the receipts from these sources cannot be accurately predicted, I have not taken them into consideration. They will, however, be very considerable

3. Now there are three places where arrangements for the prevention and detection of thefts and adulterations must be made—

1st.—In the Mofussil.
2nd.—At sea, and in the tidal rivers.
3rd.—In the town and port of Bombay.

With reference to the first of these places I need not trouble Government at any length. The buildings in each collectorate where cotton is compressed are comparatively speaking few in number. Their supervision therefore will not be difficult. Thefts, moreover, do not as a rule occur there, and adulterations only need be guarded against. The Inspectors, with the aid of the local Magistrates, Village and Districts Officers will be able to keep all the Mofussil presses under proper surveillance. From this time, therefore, no more adulterated cotton should find its way from the interior to the coast.

4. Having brought the cotton in a pure state to the coast, a few words must be said as to the precautions to be taken at the chief exporting bunders. These are Dhollera, Gogo, Bhownuggur, Tankaria Bunder, Broach, Surat, Randier, Vingorla, Compta, Bhewndy, and Panwell.

5. When the bales for transmission to Bombay are being placed in the boats occasional pilferings are perhaps made by the sailors. The members of the Cotton Commission who visited Guzerat in November 1862 took, in my opinion, an exaggerated view of these thefts, and consequent adulterations; but with ample funds at our disposal it is better to be on the safe side. I beg therefore to suggest that the Zillah Magistrates, in whose jurisdiction the abovementioned places are situated, may be permitted to entertain two or three respectable policemen at each bunder *solely* for the purpose of seeing that no thefts are perpetrated at the time of loading the boats. Their services might be dispensed with on the 1st of June; and they should be distinctly ordered to abstain altogether from examining whether the bales were adulterated or not. The Police Superintendents, Mamlutdars, and Fouzdars should also understand that both at the presses and the bunders they are, when their duties take them in those directions, to assist in carrying out the provisions of Act IX. of 1863, and to keep the Inspectors well informed of any irregularities of which they may hear. I do not think that any additional salary need be given to the two latter; but as in the introduction of the Summary Settlement and other important duties zeal and tact in aiding those appointed by Government to carry out the law should be carried to their general credit, any Mamlutdar or Fouzdar who showed particular eenrgy and judgment might, I respectfully suggest, receive, with the sanction of Government, in each case a pecuniary reward; or perhaps Government might be pleased to vest the Revenue Commissioners with the power of granting rewards up to a certain limit. The money would of course be paid out of the Cotton Improvement Fund, and the reports detailing the circumstances would be furnished by the Chief Inspector.

6. I now come to a rather difficult question, namely, how to prevent thefts and adulterations on board the native boats on their voyage from Guzerat and other ports to Bombay. I have in previous letters pointed out that the sailors to whom the cotton is unreservedly entrusted are notorious thieves, and descended from notorious pirates; that it has never been the custom for shippers to send supercargoes or agents to look after the cargo with each boat; that between our cotton ports and the presidency intervene the seaboard territories of independent chiefs, such as the Hubshee and the Nawab of Sucheen, whose kingdoms were gained by successful buccaneering, and whose ancestors are chiefly known in history as rapacious sea-robbers on a large scale. The consequences therefore of sending valuable property by such a route, and by such an agency, might, without any special gift of prophecy, have been foretold. It is well known to every intelligent officer who has served in Guzerat, Colaba, or Rutnagherry, that in the rivers and bays of the seaboard territories of the Hubshee, Nawab of Sucheen, and other chiefs are numerous depots for stolen property. At one or other of these almost every boat from Guzerat or the south anchors, and there is secreted a portion of most cotton cargoes. I have no hesitation in saying that very few bales reach Bombay by sea that have not been tampered with on the voyage.

7. If it was a mere question of theft, Government might with propriety leave the sufferers, who showed no inclination to help themselves, to bear their losses as they best might: but a more important point remains to be considered. The sailors are by their agreements compelled to deliver the bales to the consignees of the same weight and in the same apparent condition as they are entered in the invoices. Stones, dirt, and rubbish, therefore, are substitued for the cotton which has been stolen, and the bales are easily restitched by the sailors, and made to look as if their contents had not been pilfered. In this manner the consignees are defrauded, and by this method a very large percentage of the adulteration which has rendered the Bombay cotton generally infamous is occasioned.

8. The proper remedy of course for this state of things would be the employment by shippers of supercargoes; but the native merchants cannot be persuaded to adopt this plan, though always ready to inveigh against the tindals and their crews. The clue to this anomaly will be found probably in the fact that, except in special cases, the loss occasioned by the adulterations falls not on the Indian shipper, but the English cotton-spinner. Were it not therefore for the peculiar circumstances of the cotton trade, and the inseparable connection that exists between the thefts at sea and the consequent adulterations, I would not recommend Government to interfere with the former; but considering the paramount importance of the interests at stake, such interference is highly necessary, and I beg with diffidence to offer the following suggestions on the subject.

9. I will first point out the means I would propose for guarding the boats which convey the Dharwar cotton from Compta and Vingorla to Bombay. Between Compta and Bombay there is only one district, where it is notorious that plunder is in the season of daily occurrence. This district is the territory of the Hubshee, and extends from Bankot in the south to the Ravudunda river in the north, a distance of about forty miles. Within these limits the Hubshee has uncontrolled power, and is extremely averse to the admission within his boundaries of any servant of the Indian Government, European or Native. * * * * * An energetic Inspector should be entrusted with the duty of watching, in conjunction with his officers, the suspected ports. These being properly guarded, stolen cotton could not be smuggled into his country, and the inducement for the adulteration of Dharwar cotton would be removed.

10. The officer whom I beg to recommend for the duty of watching these ports is the Mamlutdar of Alibag. He is a Mahomedan of good family and reputation, and from his long residence on the borders of the Hubshee's territories is fully conversant with the work he will be expected to perform. I have entire confidence that he will, if appointed, secure the co-operation of the Hubshee, and induce that chief to be earnest in his endeavours for reform.

11. He should have under his orders a Preventive boat manned by a Tindal and 4 Sailors; and should be allowed a Naik and a couple of Peons. His salary I would fix at Rs. 250 a month; but his duties as Inspector would cease on the 1st of June, and he should then be allowed to revert to his present post of Mamlutdar of Alibagh.

	Rs.
Inspector	250
Hire of boat	40
Pay of one Tindal	20
Do. four Sailors at the rate of Rs. 15 per man.	60
1. Naik	10
2. Peons at Rs. 7 each	14
Total......Rs.	394

As a general rule the Water Police Force should be under the Magistrate; but as the Hubshee is, I believe, an absolutely independent chief, I think it would be better if in this instance it were under me. The Joint Magistrate of Colaba should, however, be requested to uphold the Inspector with his advice and assistance if requisite. If this arrangement is carried out, I think the cotton from the southern ports will be sufficiently guarded, as the Custom House authorities, with their numerous bunder boats and officers at every landing-place, are quite capable of preventing our ports and harbours being turned into depots for stolen property.

12. This then disposes of the Dharwar cotton; and it only remains to discuss the best means of watching that coming from Guzerat. The territories of the Nawab of Sucheen enjoy in the north the unenviable notoriety that is here attached to the districts of the Hubshee. They lie to the south of Surat, just outside the mouth of the Taptee, and stretch down to the Lachpoor creek, a distance of about ten miles. An establishment similar to that proposed for the Hubshee's territories I would allow there. As our disticts are intermingled with those of the Nawab, the selection of an Inspector and the nomination of the crew of the Preventive boat I would leave with the Magistrate of Surat. The Agent for the Honorable the Governor, through whom communication with the Nawab is carried on, should also insist on that chief doing his utmost to prevent his subjects from aiding the thieves. The inhabitants of Domus and Bhimpoor villages in particular are all notorious robbers and receivers of stolen property, and should be particularly watched.

13. A similar establishment to that proposed for the Hubshee's territories I would also give for watching the cotton boats in the Nerbudda river. The Inspector and crew should be nominated by the Magistrate of Surat. I would further place at Mr. Roger's disposal a monthly sum of Rs. 300 for the maintenance of watchers at the mouths of the Keem, Lachpoor, Nowsaree, Billimora, Balsar, and Par rivers, and any other spots which his local experience might suggest. A like sum I would place at the disposal of Mr. Oliphant, Magistrate of Ahmedabad, to watch suspicious places situated between Dhollera and Gogo on the Gulf of Cambay. Although these men and the Preventive boats should be under the Magistrates of Surat and Ahmedabad, they should report their proceedings through the Inspectors, who should keep me well informed of everything important for me to know. All these establishments should be reduced on the 1st of June.

14. To the south of Gogo the seaboard districts of Kattiawar to their most southern point belong to different native chiefs. Over all these the Political Agent of Kattiawar, Major Keatinge, V.C., exercises great influence. I beg to suggest, therefore that Government request him to point out to all Princes and Thakores, whose harbours have heretofore afforded depots for thieves, that they must do their utmost to stop the abuse.

15. Mr. Elliot, Deputy Commissioners of Customs N. D., is fully conversant with all the malpractices of the sailors, and is determined during the current season to strain every effort to prevent the infraction of the new Customs Act. As this law is broken whenever goods are landed at other than the authorised bunders, and the illicit traffic is necessarily carried on (if anywhere in our districts) at unauthorised landing-places where there are no Preventive Officers, his assistance will be most valuable.

16. These precautions are all I have at present to suggest, though others may be pointed out by the Collectors or Inspectors. If they are, I will again address Government. I should, however, mention here that some presses have recently been established under European management in Kurrachee and Guzerat. Mr. McIlwraith, of the firm of Nicol and Co., (to whom the Sind presses belong) has kindly, at my request, directed the Officers in charge of the Kurrachee presses to assist the Inspectors, and to be very careful of the condition of the cotton offered for compression. Mr. Drennan, the Agent in Guzerat, I met a few days since, and he assured me that it was a part of his duty to see that bad cotton was not compressed on the premises under his charge. The assistance thus rendered to Government Officers will be most useful. I at one time contemplated sending a policeman or two as supercargoes in charge of each boat, but there are objections to this plan when emanating from Government, which would not apply if shippers themselves resorted to the simple expedient. I will not therefore propose it for the consideration of Government.

17. In order to secure the co-operation of the consignees here, I issued notices* in the daily papers requesting cotton shippers and dealers to *immediately* inform me if any cargo on its arrival appeared to have been tampered with on the voyage. The tindals and sailors at all the ports of export will be informed that such notices have been issued; that all bales will now be scrutinised before delivery is taken; and that rigorous prosecution will invariably follow any fraud which may be detected. I trust that all these precautionary measures combined may have the effect of preventing any but pure unadulterated cotton reaching the town and port of Bombay.

18. It only now remains to notice our plans here. The buildings in which cotton is compressed belong principally to our leading merchants, European and Native. On all of these I have called, and explained the nature of the law, and the spirit in which Government wish to see it exercised. From all I have received promises of hearty co-operation, advice, and assistance, and I am convinced they will do all they can to prevent adulterated cotton being pressed on their premises. There is at present but one Sub-Inspector for the town and port of Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 600. I respectfully beg to suggest the appointment of another on Rs. 500 a month. The duties of the Sub-Inspectors and myself will be to visit at uncertain times the different presses, and keep ourselves informed of the condition of cotton for sale on the Green. It will also be our duty to attend at the bunders when called in to assist consignees whose cargoes have been pilfered on the voyage, and to see that no failure of justice occurs. The Commissioner of Police (Mr. Forjett) has been requested to give me the benefit of his valuable assistance and advice, should it be suspected that persons either in their own houses or other places are fraudulently adulterating or deteriorating cotton. Though it is the desire of Government to introduce the new law with caution, all deliberate frauds will be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, but our measures generally will be so conducted as to cause as little inconvenience as is possible, consistent with an efficient discharge of our duties; and all the Inspectors will be informed that long reports and letters are not so much needed as satisfactory proofs that cotton is becoming purer.

19. I hope that the rough plans I have sketched may meet with the approval of Government, and that they may prove successful. Fortunately there is a way by which their success may be tested. I propose, with the sanction of Government, to forward copies of the Press Marks used, as ordered in Section IX. of Act IX. of 1863, by the different Press Companies of Bombay, to the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. I propose to give the Secretaries of those Chambers a brief sketch of what has been done to place our Cotton Trade on a more satisfactory footing; and I shall request them to send me in return monthly reports of the condition of the cotton pressed by each Company. These reports, I respectfully suggest, should be placed by Government in the Editors' room, for the information of the public. By this plan all who are interested will know whether the Inspectors have done their duty; the Bombay Press Companies will have satisfaction of knowing that the purity of the cotton pressed on their premises is publicly acknowledged by those alone competent to decide, viz., the cotton-spinners of Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow; and the Chief Inspector will be in a position to determine whether, in any case, it is advisable to exercise the power vested in him by law, of refusing to renew the annual license of any Company whose press-marks are still found stamped on bales of adulterated rubbish.

20. Each of the Mofussil Inspectors will require a few Peons, and possibly a Karkoon; but an establishment costing Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 a month for each will be ample. After I have heard from the Collectors I will again address Government, and state the exact establishment that should be allotted to each.

21. I beg to attach a rough sketch† of the anticipated receipts and proposed expenditure. By this it will be seen that at the close of the year there will be a large sum of money in hand, for the disposal of which I will offer a few sug-

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* Vide Appendix A. † Appendix B.

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gestions when I have watched for some little time the practical working of the measures proposed in this letter.

APPENDIX A.

Notice to Cotton Shippers and Dealers.

It has been ascertained that much of the cotton which is sent in native boats from Guzerat and the southern ports to Bombay is stolen during its transit by the sailors. After the cotton has been extracted, stones, dirt, and rubbish are substituted to make up the bales to the weight entered in the invoices. The bales are then restitched by the sailors, and are made to look as if they had not been tampered with. By this means the consignees in Bombay are defrauded and the Bombay market is rendered notorious for its adulterated cotton It is an historical fact that the ancestors of the sailors were well-known pirates, and the sailors of the present day are in a small way not much better. It would be politic therefore for shippers to send with each boat supercargoes on their own account to look after their property; but it has never been the custom for them to do so, and up to the present time cotton worth many million pounds has been unreservedly, and with no precautions against a species of fraud almost impossible for the police to detect, annually entrusted to notorious thieves. Measures therefore are about to be undertaken by the institution of a Water Police force, and other preventive means to stop, if possible, the robberies at sea, and the consequent adulterations which they render necessary. The successful execution of these measures can be materially advanced by the aid of the mercantile community. It is requested therefore that when the consignees of a cargo have any suspicion that their cotton has been tampered with on the voyage, they will *immediately* apply to the undersigned. The boat and crew might also, pending the Inspector's arrival, on some pretence or other, be detained. If in any case it appears that the sailors have been guilty of theft or breach of trust on the voyage, the proper officers in Bombay will be informed. Inquiries will also be instituted through the Zilla Magistrates, whose districts contain tidal rivers and bays, where the boat may have anchored. These inquiries will probably, assisted by information derived from the Water Police and Custom House Officers, enable the undersigned to trace a boat from the cotton ports to the Presidency. In such cases the stolen property will, it is hoped, be recovered, and guilt brought home to the accused. But between the cotton ports and the Presidency intervene the seaboard territories of the Hubshee, and many other native chiefs. It is in these territories that most of the malpractices are perpetrated. Our relations with these chiefs do not contemplate our Police or Magisterial officers seizing criminals or stolen property in their dominions until certain formalities have been gone through. These formalities occupy some little time, and to ensure a case being properly prosecuted no unnecessary delay should occur. The necessity therefore of *immediate* intimation on the part of the consignees on the detection of fraud is so apparent that the undersigned is confident it will be invariably given.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Chief Inspector.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

APPENDIX B.

Rough Estimate of the probable Receipts and Expenditure in connection with Bombay Act IX. of A.D. 1863, *for the year commencing on the 1st February 1864 and ending on the 31st of January 1865.*

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.	
4 annas a bale on 1,200,000 bales ....Rs.	3,00,000
Fees for the grant of licences, fines, proceeds from the sale of confiscated cotton, &c. &c.	20,000
Total......Rs.	3,20,000
DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.	
Town and Port of Bombay.	
Chief Inspector ....Rs.	30,000
Sub-Inspector	7,200
Sub-Inspector	6,000
Establishment	3,600
Total......Rs.	46,803
Collectorates of Ahmedabad and Kaira.	
Inspector ....Rs.	10,800
Force for watching suspicious depots up the Gulf of Cambay for the months of March, April and May, at Rs. 300 a month........	900
Establishment	1,000
Total......Rs.	12,700
Surat Collectorate with Broach.	
Inspector ....Rs.	10,800
2 Preventive boats with establishments for three months, costing Rs 400 a month	2,400
Force for watching places where cotton is pillaged from boats, mouths of rivers, &c., for three months, at the rate of Rs. 300 a month........	900
Establishment	1,000
Total......Rs.	15,100
Khandeish.	
Inspector ....Rs.	9,600
Establishment	1,000
Total......Rs.	10,600
Kurrachee.	
Inspector ....Rs.	8,400
Establishment	1,000
Total......Rs.	9,400
Dharwar and Belgaum.	
Inspector ....Rs.	12,000
Sub-Inspector	6,000
Establishment...	2,000
Total......Rs.	20,000
For inspection of Hubshee's territories for three months, at Rs. 400 a month ....Rs.	1,200
Total......Rs.	1,200
Two Peons at each of the exporting bunders to prevent thefts when shipping cotton, for three months ....Rs.	1,000
Total......Rs.	1,000
Stationery, Contingency, &c. &c........Rs.	2,000
Expenses of collection of fees, &c........	3,000
Grand Total......Rs.	1,21,800
Estimated Receipts ....Rs.	3,20,000
Do. Expenses	1,21,800
Available balance after all expenses have been paid ....Rs.	1,98,200

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Chief Inspector.

Extract (paragraphs 1 to 4) from the Government Resolution on the above letter No. 848, dated 8th March 1864.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve and sanction Mr. Ravenscroft's suggestions generally, and desires that the requisite instructions should be given to have them carried out, the proceedings being reported to the Secretary of State.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to sanction the entertainment of Policemen, as recommended at the commencement of paragraph 5 of Mr. Ravenscroft's letter, their wages being debited to the Cotton Improvement Fund.

2. As the Customs Department alone has the power of such at sea, the Preventive Establishments recommended in paragraphs 11 to 13 should, although paid for from the Cotton Improvement Fund, be borne on the rolls of that department, and should be placed under the general control and orders of the Deputy Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions respectively.

4. Another Sub-Inspector for the Town and Port of Bombay, as suggested in paragraph 18, will hereafter be appointed by His Excellency in Council.

BENGAL.

WE are glad to hear that a decided improvement had taken place yesterday, in Mr. Mills' state of health. We sincerely trust that the learned gentleman will, at an early date, be so far sufficiently recovered as to be able to leave this for Europe.—*Hurkaru, March* 15.

WE have heard that her Majesty's East Indian Regiment has been ordered down to the Presidency to be disbanded, and all we can say is that, if this be the case, Her Majesty ought to be very happy indeed; that is, if she ever knew she was possessed of such a corps, which we very much doubt. This East Indian Regiment has been a very useless and expensive treasure to Her Majesty; and if it could be disbanded, and those composing it could be otherwise provided for, in Government employ, an act of wise economy would be performed in putting an end to its hybrid existence. All imitations of British Regiments cost as much as the British regiments themselves; in some cases even more; and to maintain such minikins whilst the reality can be had instead, for the same money, is nothing short of absolute folly.—*Id.*

THE *Waterloo*, which grounded near the James and Mary on Friday, was so suddenly overwhelmed and wrecked, that not a soul had time to save a single thing. The Captain and crew have returned to Calcutta in a state of utter destitution. So rapidly did the ship capsize, that the Captain, then on deck, and in the act of signing a receipt book for a telegram, was pitched over, the receipt book lost, and the boat alongside with the message was swamped. The destitution is so great that the community of Calcutta will once more have to exercise their charity and come to the aid of the unfortunate men. Messrs. Wiseman, Snead and Co. will receive subscriptions, and they head the list with a donation of Rs. 200.—*Englishman, March* 15.

THE Justices of Calcutta have advertized prizes for the best designs of a furnace for burning the dead Hindoos, and also for the most economical method of burning and disposing of the carcases of animals so as to make something by the oil and animal charcoal. Whilst writing on this subject, the Post brought us very opportunely, a little brochure by Major Thomas Martin of the 4th or King's own Regiment, printed at the Regimental Press. The Regiment appears to be a very useful institution, and the Major's work is also a useful paper. It is entitled a specification of a CINERATOR [we recommend the word to the attention of the Justices] for the use of the Hindoos. It appears to us that the Major has written a valuable paper; that his views are good; his plans excellent and his arguments cogent. Accompanying this brochure is a lithographed plan of his Cinerator, which may do for the disposal of the pauper bodies, but we have some doubts if it is quite suitable for burning those over whom the religious rites are formally held. On this, however, we are not the "best authority" and will leave the question for further examination. We are inclined to think the Major may go in for a prize with a good chance. We propose the prize for the disposal of the animals to be given to ourselves for recommending the Justices to make a contract with the Gas Company for the carcases of animals, &c. The Gas Company will take all the dead animals and dispose of them for nothing, perhaps even after a few trials may give something per maund for the raw material.—*Englishman, March* 14.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

MR. MAINE'S ADDRESS.

A CONVOCATION of the University of Calcutta for conferring degree was held on the afternoon of Friday, the 11th instant, in the Town Hall.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided.

The following members of Senate were present:—

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon'ble H. B. Harington, the Hon'ble W. Grey, Dr. Mouat, Mullens, Moulovi Mahomed Wuzeeh, Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, Mr. Sutcliffe, Capt. Williams, Major Chesney, the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Cowell, the Revd. Kristo Mohun Banerjee, Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Macpherson, the Hon'ble W. S Seton-Karr, Mr. Montriou, Dr. Fayrer, Dr. Chevers, Dr. Patridge, Mr. Scott Smith, Colonel Durand, Mr. Lushington, Raja Kally Kissen Bahadoor, Mr. McCrindle, Baboo Romanauth Tagore, Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, Baboo Rajenderlall Mitter, Dr. Chuckerbutty, Lieut-Colonel Beadle, Dr. Anderson, Cowar Hurrender Kissen.

The following persons, declared by the Board of Examiners qualified for degrees, were presented to the Vice-Chancellor and received degrees in the usual form.

Doctor in Medicine.—Juggobundoo Bose and Mohenderlall Sircar.

Master of Arts.—Gooroo Prosaud Sen, Nobin Kissen Mookerjee, and Troylokhonath Mitter.

Bachelor of Law.—Boycuntonauth Sen, Nursing Chunder Mitter, Sreekanto Mullick, Robychunder Gangoolly, Pearymohun Mookerjee, Poreshnath Bannerjee, Auuntoram Ghose, Jogeshur Mookerjee, Khetter Prosaud Mookerjee, Bhobany Churn Datt, Goopeenath Bannerjee, Shoshee Bhooshun Mookerjee, Cally Prosunno Mookerjee Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, Debendrolla Bose, Duckhina Prosaud Bose, Troylokhonath Mitter, and Judoonath Chatterjee.

Bachelor of Arts.—Gooroodoss Banerjee, Nilumber Mookerjee, Shib Chunder Chatterjee, Luckhy Narian Doss, Otool Chunder Mullick, Prosunno Chunder Roy, Baney Madub Mitter, Brito C., Bulloram Mullick, Chunder Narain Sing, A. H. Forbes, Gobindo Chunder Seal, Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty, Grish Chunder Mittre, Herumbolla Goshamy, Hurry Narian Roy, Kannyloll Mookerjee, Mohendrolall Mitter, Modhusudun Roy, Muttyloll Dey, Radhakisto Sen, Rajcoomar Surbadhicarry, Moneylall Sandel, Shamlall Halder, W. J. Simmons, Denonath Mookerjee.

After the distribution of degrees the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor addresssed the Senate and graduates as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—Those Members of the Senate who have been connected with our University since its foundation will not be surprised, if in what I have to say to you, I depart in some degree from the addresses of former Vice-Chancellors. I have obtained from the Registrar copies of those addresses, so far as they have been reported, and I see that they are principally devoted to explaining to the Native Students, and through them to the Natives of India generally, what is the nature of a University, and to impressing on them the value of the distinctions it confers. It is not, I think, necessary to dwell any longer on those topics; indeed I am not sure that more harm would not be done by my dwelling on them. There is now more evidence than enough that our University has taken root. I have seen it stated that the increase in the numbers of the older English Universities is about 6 per cent.; but the increase of the University of Calcutta is no longer expressed by taking a percentage; it is not even expressed by saying that our numbers have doubled or trebled. The number of entrances has positively sex tupled since the foundation of the University six years ago, which is a rate of growth never seen out of the tropics. Gentlemen, it is easy to be wise after the event; but I think I could have predicted this. Knowing as I do how deeply the taste for University distinctions penetrates even in England, although there it has to compete with the almost infinitely varied and multiplied forms which English enterprise assumes, I think I could have foreseen that a society like the native society of Bengal—a society whose faults no less than its excellencies lie on the side of mental acuteness, and which from its composition and circumstances has comparatively few facilities for the exercise of activity—I could have foreseen that such a society could be stirred to its inmost depths by an institution which conferred visible and tangible rewards on the early, and sometimes, it is to be feared, the precocious display of intellectual ability. What now remains to be done is not so much to stimulate the ambition which seeks to gratify itself by a University degree or honour as to make provision that those honours and degrees are really the symbols and the witnesses of solid acquirement. My predecessors have I see, striven to bring out the points of similarity between this University and the Universities of England. We should merely be imitating their external and temporary characteristics if we omitted to follow them in that one characteristic which has redeemed all their shortcomings—the thoroughness of their tests and the conscientiousness of their teaching. It would be vain to deny—and I am sure that I do not care to deny—that Oxford and Cambridge have in time past been guilty of many faults, both of omission and of commission. They have failed to teach much which they ought to have taught, and taught much which they ought not to have taught; but whatever they did teach, they have taught with a stern and severe completeness. Their weak side has been intolerance of new subjects of thought; their strong side has been their intolerance of superficiality. It is this direction, I am sure, which all our future efforts—the efforts both of the University and of all the Colleges affiliated to it—ought to follow; and this direction has, I am happy to say, been in fact followed in those alterations of our course to which the Senate has recently given its sanction—alterations of which the principal credit belongs, as I am sure all associated with him will allow, to my immediate predecessor, Mr. Erskine. One great step forwards has been made in the substitution—of course the partial and gradual substitution—of classical languages for vernacular or spoken languages, as subjects of examination. I will not trouble you with all the grounds on which this reform is justified. If you wish to understand them thoroughly, I commend you to the published writings of the accomplished scholar—whom I am proud to call my friend—who is Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. But all here present must, I think, see that, independently of the difficulty of examining in languages many of which have no true literature, which have only a factitious literature—a literature of translations—you must see what a premium is placed upon flimsiness in knowledge when a young man is examined in a spoken dialect, which is picked up, half unconsciously in conversation and by the ear, against another young man who is examined in one of those classical languages which, before they are mastered, bring out the strongest powers of the memory and the reason. There is really nothing in common between the linguistic attainments of a student who passes or obtains honors in Greek, or Sanscrit, or Arabic, and those of one who passes in Burmese or Oorya, or—for this is, to a certain extent, of those language—even in Bengali or Hindustani. I have spoken of superficiality as our great danger. But do not suppose that I am insinuating anything with respect to the actual performances of the students. The Registrar has furnished me with some samples of the papers which contain the answers. My impression, which coincides, I believe, with that of the examiners, is that, in those subjects in which high proficiency may reasonably be expected, the evidence of industry, quickness and clearness of head, is not very materially smaller than the proof of similar qualities furnished by a set of English Examination papers. Superficiality will to some extent form part of the results of every Examination, but I cannot conscientiously say that I have seen much more of it here than in the papers of older Universities. And now, as I am on this topic, I will observe that there is one characteristic of these papers which has struck me very forcibly. It is the extraordinary ambition of the Native Student to write the best—perhaps I should rather say the finest—English. In some cases the attempt has been singularly successful; in others it has failed, and I think I do some good to the Native Students present if I say why I consider it has failed. It has failed, then, because the attempt has been too consciously and deliberately made. Of course I do not forget that these Students are writing in a foreign tongue, and that their performances are justly compared only with those Latin themes which some of the gentlemen around me have written in their youth. But on the other hand, the English of a Bengali lad is acquired for permanent and practical purposes, to be written and spoken to, and among those who have written and spoken it from their infancy. Under such circumstances, English can only be well written by following the golden rule which Englishmen themselves follow or ought to follow, and that rule is never to try deliberately to write it well. Depend upon it, no man ever wrote well by striving too hard to write well. What you should regard is not the language but the thought, and if the thought be clearly and vividly conceived, the proper diction, if the writer be an educated man, will be sure to follow. You have only to look to the greatest Master of English style to satisfy yourselves of the truth of what I have said. Take the first illustration which always suggests itself to an Englishman, and look at any one page of Shakespeare. After you have penetrated beneath the poetry and beneath the wit, you will find that the page is perfectly loaded with thought; and so, you may depend upon it, it will be always be at all times and with all writers. The more you read, the more convinced will you be that the finest fancies are formed as diamonds are said to be formed, under the pressure of enormous masses of thought. The opposite process, that of trying to bring in at any hazards some favourite phrase or trick of language, will only lead you to a spurious and artificial result. I have said so much as this, because what I have read and heard leaves me no doubt that the accomplishment of writing good English is something which lies very near to the heart of the Native Students. I have now to address myself to matters which are of equal interest to all of us—to the events which have marked the history of the University during the year. The most conspicuous of these events is the calamity which deprived us of our Chancellor, as it did India of its Viceroy. Gentlemen, I am very sensible that, in speaking to the Members of the University of Lord Elgin, I must use the same language which all who were associated with him are obliged to use of his government of India—that he died too soon for much visible proof to be given of the good intentions of which his heart was full. What I have to say of him with more particular relation to the University, I will postpone for a moment or two, and I pass to another incident of the year's history, of which I could almost be contented to say that no heavier blow has fallen on the University since its foundation—I mean the final departure from India of our colleague, Dr. Duff. It would be easy for me to enumerate the direct services which he rendered to us by aiding us, with unflagging assiduity, in the regulation, supervision, and amendment of our course of study; but, in the presence of so many Native Students and Native Gentlemen who viewed him with the intensest regard and admiration, although they knew that his every-day wish and prayer was to overthrow their ancient faith, I should be ashamed to speak of him any other character than the only one which he cared to fill—the character of a Missionary. Regarding him, then, as a Missionary, the qualities in him which most impressed me—and you will remember that I speak of nothing except what I myself observed—were first of all his absolute self-sacrifice and self-denial. Religious, so far as I know, have never been widely propagated, except by two classes of men—by conquerors or by ascetics. The British Government of India has voluntarily (and no doubt wisely) abnegated the power which its material force conferred on it, and, if the country be ever converted to the religion of the dominant race, it will be by influences of the other sort, by the influence of Missionaries of the type of Dr. Duff. Next I was struck—and here we have the point of contact between Dr. Duff's religious and educational life—by his perfect faith in the harmony of truth. I am not aware that he ever desired the University to refuse instruction in any subject of knowledge, because he considered it dangerous. Where men of feebler minds or weaker faith would have shrunk from encouraging the study of this or that classical language, because it enshrined the archives of some antique superstition, or would have refused to stimulate proficiency in this or that walk of physical science, because its conclusions were supposed to lead to irreligious consequences, Dr. Duff, believing his own creed to be true, believed also that it had the great characteristic of truth—that characteristic which nothing else except truth possesses—that it can be reconciled with everything else which is also true. Gentlemen, if you only realize how rare this combination of qualities is—how seldom the energy which springs from religious conviction is found united with perfect fearlessness in encouraging the spread of knowledge, you will understand what we have lost through Dr. Duff's departure, and why I place it among the formost events in the University year. The next incident I have to advert to, in relation to the University of Calcutta, is not a fact but the contrary of a fact. Most of you have heard of the munificent donations which have been made to the University of Bombay by the Native community of that Presidency. I am sorry to have to state that there is nothing of the kind to record of Calcutta. I do not mean to say anything harsh when I declare that our position, in regard to the Natives of Bengal, is one of perpetually giving and never taking—of always conferring and never receiving. We have sextupled our students, but is humiliating to have to state that the only assistance accruing to the higher education in Bengal from any quarter, except the Government has consisted in the right to share in a fund for the encouragement of legal studies created by a Bombay Gentlemen. Of course Gentlemen, I cannot pretend to be ignorant of the cause of this. It comes from the bad habit of looking to the Government as the sole natural author of every public benefit; and permit me to say that the European portion of Society appear to me a little under the influence of the same error which seems to stint the liberality of the Natives. Some people appear to think that the University will never have attained a footing of respectability until we are lodged in the building which has been promised to us. I shall be glad when we get that building, and I hope we shall get it, but except for its mere material convenience, I shall attach the very smallest importance to it. It is not public money, or the results of public money, that we should care to obtain. Depend upon it, the vitality of a University is proved not by the amounts which, by begging or bullying, it can extract from the guardians of the public purse; it is proved by those benefactions which are the natural payment of society for the immense benefits which it receives through the spread of education. Look to our two great English Univesity towns. They are absolutely constructed of the monuments of private liberality; even the Kings and Queens who built some of their most magnificent structures, built them from their private resources, not, as an Indian Ruler must always do, out of the taxes, paid to a great extent as taxes always must be by the poorest of the poor. Yet, Gentlemen, I think that if ever there was a country in which we might expect the wealthier classes to have the ambition of perpetuating their names by University endowments, it is India. There seems to me to be no country—I speak, of course, of Native Gentlemen—in which men look so far forward or so far backward—in which men so deliberately sacrifice their lives to the consideration of what their ancestors have done before them, and of what their descendants will do after them. Now, Gentlemen, I may surprise some of you by saying this; but it is my fixed opinion, that there is no surer, no easier, and no cheaper road to immortality, such as can be obtained in this world, than that which lies through liberality expending itself in the foundation of educational endowments. I turn again to the older English Universities—which I mention so often because I know them best. If you could transport yourselves to Oxford or Cambridge, you would hear ringing in your ears the names of hundreds of men whose memories would have perished centuries ago if they had not linked them to the Universities by their benefactions. I will give you an example. After you pass out of the gate of my own College at Cambridge, you have before you one of the most famous, one of the most beautiful, one of the most useful of University foundations. It is called Caius College, and it is the chief school of medicine in the University. Who was Caius, the founder? I will not say that he was an entirely obscure man—that would be unjust to his memory—but he was a man, a successful physician, who would have been thoroughly well forgotten, if he had not so bestowed a part of his wealth that his name is daily in the mouth of hundreds, it may be thousands, of the educated youth of England. That is only one instance. Oxford and Cambridge, however, are full of them; colleges, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes, each of them is associated with some name, which, but for the association, would have fallen into oblivion long since, but which, as it is, is stamped upon the memory of multitudes just at the period of life when the impressions received are practically ineffaceable. It may almost be said that a founder of University endowments obtains for himself a new family. I have been told that there are in India certain companies of Hindoo ascetics—some of them largely endowed—where the descent and the title to the property are traced, not from father to son, but from disciple to disciple. The records of an English College exhibit just this sort of genealogical tree. The Collegiate Society forms a perpetually renewed family, and no family was ever prouder of its ancestor. Indeed, it sometimes happens that men of no mean birth almost prefer this pedigree to their own. I will mention one of them—the late Viceroy of India, Lord Elgin, was as you know, the descendant of the most famous King in the line of Scottish Kings, and yet I doubt whether he was prouder of his great ancestry, or prouder of any of his successes in government or policy than of the honour which he obtained in his youth when he was elected a Fellow of Merton College at Oxford. Gentlemen, I have now a very few words more to say, and these shall be addressed to those for whom the Meeting is principally intended—the Native Students who have just taken their degrees. As I stated when I began, I do not think that the taste of the Native youth of Bengal for intellectual knowledge requires to be much stimulated; there are too many motives at work to encourage it; still there is one motive which I will dwell upon for a moment, because, if it were properly appreciated, it would at once be the strongest and the most legitimate inducement to exertion. Probably, if we could search into the hearts of the more refined portions of the Native community, we should find that their highest aspiration was to be placed on a footing of real and genuine equality with their European fellow-citizens. Some persons have told them that they are equal already, equal in fact as they undoubtedly are before the law. Most of you have heard of one remarkable effort which was made to establish this position. A gentleman, who was then a Member of the Government of India, Mr. Laing, went down to the Dalhousie Institute, and, in a Lecture delivered there, endeavoured to popularize those wonderful discoveries in philological science which have gone far to lift the hypothesis of the common parentage of the most famous branches of the human family to the level of a scientific demonstration. I do not know that anybody was ever more to be admired than Mr. Laing for that act of courage, for I know how obstinate were those prejudices which he sought to overthrow, and to what a height they had risen at the moment when he spoke. The effect produced by his Lecture on the Arian race must have been prodigious, for I am sure I scarcely see a single native book or newspaper which does not contain some allusion to Mr. Laing's argument. Yet, gentlemen, although what Mr. Laing then taught, is truth, nothing can be more certain than that it is barren truth. Depend upon it, very little is practically gained by the Native when it is proved, beyond contradiction, that he is of the same race with the Englishman. Depend upon it, the true equality of mankind lies, not in the past, but in the future. It may come—probably will come—but it has not come already. There are some, who, like our late colleague, Dr. Duff, believe that the time will arrive, when all men in India will be equal under the shadow of the same religious faith. There are some—more perhaps in number—who look forward to a moral equality, who hope and expect that there will be a period when every body in India will subscribe to the same moral creed, and entertain the same ideas as to honor, as to veracity, as to the obligation of promises, as to mercy and justice, as to that duty of tenderness to the weak which is incumbent on the strong. But those epochs are still distant, one probably much more distant than the other. Meantime the equality which results from intellectual cultivation is always and at once possible. Be sure gentlemen, that it is a real equality. No man ever yet genuinely despised however he might hate, his intellectual equal. In Europe, the only community, which, so far as I see, is absolutely undivided by barriers of race, of nationality, of prejudice, of birth and wealth, is the community of men of letters and of science. The citizens of that Republic have before now corresponded with each other and retained their friendships, while the deadliest wars were separating their fellow-countrymen. I have heard that they are even now corresponding in the midst of the bloody conflict which desolates America. The same influences which can overpower the fierce hatreds bred by civil war can assuredly beat down the milder prejudices of race and colour, and it is as fountains of such influences that I believe the Universities will count for something if they do count for anything, in the history of British India.—*Id.*

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, March 1.)

THE chief event of the fortnight has been the return of Major Gordon to active service, an event which was at first viewed by the Press of China with an unfavourable eye. It appears, however, that the "rowdy" element was again at work, encouraged by the Major's inactivity, and that the latter, not wishing to see the work of the last two years undone, and uneasy as to the probable demoralisation of his force through want of employment, considered it best to take the field. The direction in which he has moved is to the south-west of the Tae-hoo Lake, against a town named Yih-shing-hsien not far from Chang-chow-foo. At first, this step on the part of Major Gordon took both his friends and his enemies by surprise, the former being astonished and the latter dismayed. There cannot, however, be the slightest doubt but that he has done right, and taken a step which will effectually carry out the policy of England, which has been to pacify China and pave the way for the spread of trade and commerce. The probable plan of the campaign will be to proceed westward from the Tae-hoo Lake, then, turning to the north, to unite the forces of Major Gordon with those of Tseng-kwo-fan, and thereupon, make a combined advance upon Nanking, which being at present very closely pressed, would, in all likelihood, surrender on mild conditions. This course is all the more necessary as foreigners have taken the opportunity of Gordon's inactivity to re-commence operations in favour of the Taepings. It is well enough understood that this step on the part of a number of unemployed foreigners has no connection with the merits of the question at issue between Taeping and Imperialist, but is solely prompted by the want of something to do on the part of those embarking in the fresh undertaking. It is therefore clearly the policy of England,—despite anything that Lord Russell may say in his imperfectly-informed condition—to give checkmate to the vagrant foreign element which would keep China in a state of ferment.

The moment has arrived for an end to be put to foreigners carrying out their exploits in this or that part of China. There is really no use for opprobrium being cast upon the English name in connection with the opening of China by the circumstance that foreigners are engaged in disturbing the peace of the realm; it is quite proper that Major Gordon should put a stop to the career of foreign adventurers in China, that he should take the opportunity of putting an end to the rebellion at once and in a merciful way, and that he should further arrangements for getting himself out of Chinese employ as quickly as possible.

People here are keeping very quiet upon the state of affairs. The prospects at present in view are the signs of access to Soochow, promoted as it will probably be by railway communication with Shanghae, and the opening up of the Yangtsze generally by the suppression of rebellion everywhere on its banks, chiefly the southern. Our hopes are all centred on the mild suppression of this Taeping business, after which, it is trusted, the country will be opened up to foreign enterprise.

The city of Kia-shing-fu has surrendered to the Imperialists.

The siege of Hangchau is progressing favourably; six or seven stockades are in the hands of the Franco-Chinese force, and the city is likely to fall soon. Should this expectation be realised, the rebellion may be considered at an end. The English officers in the Franco-Chinese contingent have been dismissed owing to an ebulition of ill-temper on the part of General d'Aigabelle's second in command; the troops have expressed disgust at the event.

From Japan we have no news of importance. The Ambassadors to Europe are at present in the colony *en route* to France. A rumour is current that they are men of low extraction put forward under false pretences. It can make very little difference who they are, so long as they are duly accredited to the various Courts they mean to visit: and it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of their visit to Europe to impress upon the country they represent that the time has gone by for nations remaining in a state of isolation. As for the evacuation of Yokohama, it would be a grave mistake on the part of the English Government to concede so much. The time was when the concession might have been made, but it is too late now.

From Peking and the different coast and river ports we have no news of importance.

In Hongkong the weather is colder than it has been for the last twenty years, the thermometer being so low as 37 degrees.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

SHANGHAE, 23D FEBRUARY.

Imports.—As the Chinese have not yet fully resumed business since the holidays, the transactions of the past fortnight have been very limited. All kinds of Cotton goods are firmly held for higher figures, and as yet Chinamen are unwilling to meet the views of holders. There are a few sales of Grey Shirtings reported at Tls. 4.2 to 4.3, but quotations generally can only be considered nominal. In American Cotton goods, nothing has been done. Woollen goods, except Spanish Stripes which are in rather better demand, are not much asked for, but prices are not materially changed.

Opium.—Malwa.—The scanty supplies of this drug still coming to hand have caused extreme firmness among holders, and an advance in prices. No great quantity has changed hands, but the Native dealers are beginning to manifest some disposition to sell at the present figures, and some business will probably be done now. Patna has also improved although not in the same proportion as Malwa and some sales have been made at quotations. Sales of the fortnight, 489 chests Malwa, at Tls. 530 to 535 and 187 chests Patna Old, at Tls. 410 to 415. Estimated stocks, 2669 chests Malwa, and 1,000 chests Patna.

Raw Cotton—Under the more favourable advices from England, has advanced 2 taels. The stock on the market is not large and an active demand exists. Hankow is quoted at Tls. 23; Chinkiang, Tls. 20 to 22; Shanghae, Tls. 22 to 23 per picul. Sales about 12,000 piculs.

Exchange—A very limited business has been done, but towards the close of the Mail rates began to look up. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, are quoted at 6/4½; Private Bills, 6/5½: Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight 6/5¾ per tael. Drafts on India, 3 days' sight, Rs. 300 to 302 per 100 taels.

Freights—To London, £3-15 to £4. Silk, £5 per ton. To Liverpool, £3-15 to 4 per ton. To New York, £3-17-6 to 4 per ton of 40 feet.

Vessels Loading.—For London 'Spirit of the North' and 'Samuel.' For Liverpool, 'Polmaise' 'Simoda,' 'May Flower,' 'Fort William,' 'Glengairn,' 'Blackburn,' 'Berdinka,' and 'Bentinck.'

CANTON, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Imports—The demand for Imports has not improved since the termination of the holidays. Cotton goods are uninquired for, and prices nominally lower. Woollens are also neglected, and slightly lower. In Metals an improvement is noticed in Quicksilver, in which some business has been done. Raw Cotton remains as quoted in our last. Sales and quotations (less 2 per cent.)

Freights.—To London, £5 per ton; to New York, £3-15 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Vessels Loading.—For London, 'Queen's Own'; or New York, 'Resolute.'

HONGKONG, 29TH FEBRUARY.

Imports.—Since the resumption of business only a moderate demand has existed for Imports. The stocks of Cotton goods held by Chinese are very light, but they being under the impression that the present high rates cannot be maintained, are only purchasing sufficient to meet their immediate demands. There have been very few arrivals of Manufactures, and as Importers are holding firmly, and showing no disposition to force sales, prices of goods of this class have not undergone any material change. In Woollens very little has been done, and prices are rather weaker. Raw Cotton has again advanced. There is not much doing in Metals, and prices are not quite so firm.

Freights.—To England, £5 per ton of 50 feet. To New York, $ 16 per ton of 40 feet.

Vessels Loading.—For Liverpool, 'Helena,' 'Patrician,' 'Berwickshire,' 'Black Prince,' 'Vanguard' and 'Bristow.'

Exchange.—On London, 6 months' sight, Bank Bills, 4/10⅞ to 4/11; Private Bills, 4/11¼. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 232 to 233. On Calcutta, 3 days' sight Rs. 231½.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

WE have a moderate amount of business to report since our last advices under date of 15th instant. A few charters have been closed for the rice ports, and little business has been done for the Northern coast ports. The late heavy arrivals of tonnage have tended to cause a depression in the market, and though rates have remained firm, the inquiry is moderate, and there is a considerable amount of disengaged tonnage in port. At Manila vessels are scarce and wanted, and some of our surplus tonnage will probably be sent away to supply the demand at that port. At the coast ports, small vessels meet with lucrative business, and the demand is good. At Shanghae rates are not firm, and the supply is considered sufficient for the present demand. The Australian and Californian emigration this year will be light, the high prices paid for ship precludes many of the poorer class from emigrating, the rates of passage having been increased proportionately. As a whole the freight engagements for the past fortnight have been much lighter than was expected, and the prospects of the ensuing are not very encouraging. Actual settlements have been:—

Great Britain and Continent.

'Black Watch,' Br. barque, 490 tons, on the berth to London, at current rates £5.

'Bristow,' Br. barque, 374 tons, on the berth to Liverpool, at £4 10s.

'Johanna,' Fr. barque, 255 tons, Whampoa Bordeaux, 140 francs per ton, and 10 per tont primage.

United States.

'Sophia,' Br. barque, 347 tons, hence to New York, *via* Whampoa, £4.

'Hermann,' Ham. barque, 248 tons, to New York, *via* Amoy, £5 per ton of 50 feet.

'Canton,' Dan. barque, 281 tons, to New York, *via* Amoy £5 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

'Avon,' Br. ship, 900 tons, on the berth to San Francisco, at $12 per ton.

'Jno. L. Dimmock,' Br. ship, 1047 tons, hence to San Francisco, $22,000 in full.

Rice Ports.

'Kong Mow.' Br. schooner, 185 tons, hence to Saigon and back, 65 cents per picul.

'Bruno,' Ham. brig, hence to Saigon and back, 52½ cents per picul.

'Anton Günther,' Old. barque, 529 tons, hence to Bangkok and back, 57½ cents; to Ningpo, 75 cents to Shanghae, 80 cents per picul.

'Typhoon,' Pruss. brig, 170 tons, hence to Bangkok and back, 55 cents and 60 cents per picul.

'Indianola,' Brem. schooner, 175 tons, hence to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

'Poul,' Dan. brig, 265 tons, from Macao to Saigon and back, 60 cents per picul.

'General Meslin,' French barque, 320 tons, hence to Saigon and back, 50 cents per picul.

Monthly Charter.

'Iris,' Ham. schooner, 230 tons, 4 or 6 months $ 1,225 per month.

Sales.

'Young Greek,' Am. barque, 424 tons, $ 16,500.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(From Charles Jameson's Circular.)

The last Opium Report was dated the 13th instant, stating a fair business had been done and heavy clearances had been made both by Chinese and Foreigners. I have now much pleasure in continuing a favourable Report of the Market, prices having advanced considerably since that period, as will be seen under the several headings.

NEW PATNA—Was last quoted at $480 per chest, and after advanced quickly, up to the 22nd instant, to $510 varying but little since that date. It is now firm at $512,50 and $490 to 493, 2nd sale to arrive. Time transactions have been very limited.

OLD PATNA—Has become very scarce, and has ranged about $45 per chest higher than new.

NEW BENARES.—A fair amount of business has been done at prices from $10 to 12.50 below new Patna.

OLD BENARES.—The same remark may be applied as to old Patna, the prices ruling equal to it.

MALWA.—First quality has been in good demand, and the Market was entirely cleared of the same previous to the steamer *Orissa's* arrival. I last quoted it at $625 per chest, but in consequence of the small amount of stock and the few chests imported compared with last season it has now advanced to $690 and difficult to be had at that rate.

TURKEY.—Few enquiries have been made for this sort of Opium, and prices have been quoted at $510 to 515 per picul. Import per steamer *Orissa* being 38 cases.

SINGAPORE.

THE British Bark *Sea Bird*, of this port, arrived last night from Rangoon and reports having been in collision off Pulo Pinang with the Hamburg Schooner *Soon Hoon* The *Sea Bird* has received considerable damage.—*Overland Straits Times, March* 8.

WE hear of the loss at Boelacamba, (South Coast of Celebes,) of the Dutch vessel *Whilhelmina*, from Rotterdam for Macassar, with a full cargo, on the 27th Jan. At Macassar were also landed the captain and crew of the Danish ship *Jupiter*, lost in the Straits of Sallayer, supposed to be bound for China from Bangkok.—*Id.*

WE hear from Saigon that the captain and crew of the British ship *Madras* of Greenock had arrived there, their vessel having been totally lost when on her passage from Bangkok to Hongkong in North lat. 8.17—and East longitude 113.54, or about forty miles west of the Palawan Investigator Shoal, and twenty miles north of the Ardasier breakers.

The crew were in the boats six days before reaching Saigon. By the same opportunity we hear of the loss of the French ship *Flora* from Europe, bound to Saigon when within about forty miles S. W. of the latter port.—*Id.*

NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Geelong Advertiser, Feb. 24.)

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR TO 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE following letter, from the *Sydney Herald's* Auckland correspondent, contains some news, from private and exclusive sources, not noticed in the Auckland journals:—

AUCKLAND, 9th February.

I have delayed this letter as long as possible, that I might be able to give you the most authentic intelligence possible as to the progress of events here, espacially with regard to the war. In spite of this, however, I am not in a position to give you much information of a kind to afford satisfaction. All here is as yet uncertainty as to the issue of the General's last and greatest enterprise. He is face to face at this moment with the native strength in a degree and way more critical than at any former period. If he can get at and crush the force opposed to him now, he will have conquered New Zealand, for no considerably force can again be raised to oppose his measures whatever they may be; if he cannot get at them, or, having got at them, cannot defeat them, his success may be indefinitely prolonged. Of course everyone here is sanguine as to the results, but few persons are at all aware of the vast difficulties which must be overcome before such a success as they hope for can be secured.

The position, as I have it from private and reliable sources, is very much as follows:—General Cameron has sat down before a regular Maori Quadrilateral, of a strength great in itself at every point, but rendered infinitely greater by the ready support which one part can supply to another in men. Each of the four positions is very strongly fortified with earthworks and flanking angles of stockaded work, while the ground on all sides is honeycombed with a network of rifle pits. There are not fewer than between 3000 and 4000 men inside, and experience seems to show that all, or nearly all, are available, at any point exposed to an attack. The General has with him about 2700 men available and as his object is as much to keep the defenders of Te Rore (which is the name of the whole ridge on which the position stands) from getting away as to storm their works he is forced to divide his force into two parts besides a smaller detachment on the opposite side of the Waips. Thus he has on neither side more than 1200 men, and these are subjected to the harassing duty of working all day in preparing for the assault, and in gradually pushing on from point to point, and all night in watching like lynxes, that no enemy may escape them. The side on which an attack will be first made is the southern or furthest up the river, where the 50th and 70th Regiments, together with the Colonial Defence Force, cavalry, and a company of the Bush Rangers are lying. The fortress is the strongest of the three principal ones, and the rifle pits cover a surface of five acres in front and on each flank of the works.

The troops have been advancing day by day, first to one position, then another, and on Thursday last had reached a position within nine hundred yards of the earthworks. The advanced post is a small hill, and commands the whole of the rifle pits, and even a good view of part of the interior economy of the fortress itself. When the attempt is made to storm it will be found that a large part of the entire force of the rebels is in front of us, and it seems not impossible that a rapid movement might then be made, which would carry one or other of the remaining sides of the position.

The 50th, under Colonel Waddy, occupies this advanced post, and will probably be allowed to vindicate its ancient fame by being foremost in the attack when it comes. The Colonial Defence Force Cavalry are of great service to the General who expresses himself highly delighted with their efficiency and relies much upon them in case of the natives taking to fight for following up and cutting off the retreat of many. I observe that a false impression has got abroad in Australia to the effect that this is part of the volunteers from your colonies formed into a cavalry force. The mistake is a natural one, but its nature will be apparent when I say that the Colonial Defence Force is a permanent body of troops enrolled under an Act of the Assembly of 1862, as a body of military police I suppose, although in all respects like soldiers in their organisation and equipments. They are now enrolled in this province to the number of some three hundred men, while there are about two hundred more in the other provices of Wellington and Hawkes Bay. In addition to this force, of cavalry there are now no less than about a hundred and thirty men of the Artillery force, well mounted and trained, to act as cavalry. All are under command of Colonel Nixon, who is now at Piko Piko with the General.

The present position of the troops give them the entire command of all the cultivations in the neighbourhood, and the horses of the artillery and defence force are in excellent quarters, living on the fat of the land in the form of the maize fields and wheat of the Maories, which lie all round them. Many of the potatoes have been removed into the fortifications, or perhaps consumed while the works were in progress; but there is still a good many left it would seem, for the benefit of the soldiers.

Skirmishing seems to be the order of the day, and a good few have been shot by our men, who of course, have vast advantage in the way of guns and also in the skill to use them, over their antagonists. The Maories have unfortunately been successful in killing one officer of great value in the person of Lieutenant Mitchell, of the Esk, who was in command of the steamer Avon. He was fired upon from the bush at a narrow part of the river, and shot below the heart. He lived but 20 hours and has since been buried by the side of Mr. Watkins, the midshipman of the Curacoa, who fell at the storming of Rangariri.

From other quarters the news is absolutely nil. All goes gently at Raglan and at Tauranga, and every eye seems centred on operations in Waipa.

The news of Mr Ward's arrangement about the Panama mail route has caused no great rejoicing here, as he is held to have exceeded his commission, and it is being expected that Government will repudiate it at once.

The non-success of Colonel Pitt is causing no excitement here, as it was more than anticipated that Melbourne would object, although the experiment was supposed to be worthy of a trial. The whole of the militia and volunteer force are once more in requisition, to enable the General to mass as many men as possible to the front, and great embarrassment is felt in consequence in all work, public and private, in town. It is to be hoped that this withdrawal of the citizens is the last of the kind, as it is ruinous to many.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

(From the Saturday Review.)

As ladies are not generally in the habit of reading the law reports in the newspapers, many of them may be unacquainted with the full extent of the legal privileges of their sex. The cases heard in Chancery are, for the most part, far more unintelligible and dreary to the lay reader of either gender than cases heard in any other Court, and therefore it may be assumed that a late discussion of considerable public interest before the Lords Justices has scarcely attracted any except professional attention. The principle upon which this discussion proceeded was, that if husband and wife become separated through the husband's fault, the husband is liable for necessaries supplied to the wife; and in the category of necessaries the law, under certain circumstances, will include proceedings by the wife for a divorce. There are cases in the books of actions successfully brought against husbands by hotel-keepers, jobmasters, milliners, and other tradesmen, for alleged necessaries supplied to wives who had quitted the marital roof. In some of these cases the question was whether the articles supplied were necessaries; in others the question was as to the circumstance of the separation. In one case, the wife had exhibited articles of peace against the husband. The object of this proceeding being protection from future violence, it was held that such protection was a necessary, and therefore the husband was liable to pay the bill of costs of the attorney employed by the wife. In another case, the wife had proceeded by indictment against the husband, and here the Court considered that the object of an indictment was not protection against future, but vengeance for past, violence; and vengeance, however great a luxury, not being in the opinion of the Court a necessary, it was held that the husband was not liable to pay the attorney's bill. This case was by no means free from difficulty; for it was forcibly contended that punishment of the husband for past violence would deter him from offering violence in future, and therefore that a proceeding by indictment was as much a necessary of life as a proceeding by articles of peace. In another case, which is rather a curiosity than a precedent, the wife had resorted, as a means of support after separation from her husband, to keeping a house for an immoral purpose. Being indicted for the offence of keeping such a house, it was considered that the legal expense of her defence was a necessary for which her husband was bound to pay. There is one feature of all these cases which may appear to a layman extraordinary—namely, that the foundation of the action is a supposed authority given by the husband to the wife to contract for necessaries in his name. If the husband turns the wife out of his house, or compels her by threats or violence to quit it, the law considers that he makes her his agent to supply herself with the means of living in peace and safety somewhere else. By a further application of the same principle, if the rejected or maltreated wife proceeds against the husband for a divorce, it is held that a suit which the husband perhaps resists to his utmost power has been so far authorised by him as to make him liable for his wife's costs of prosecuting it. This is theoretically the doctrine of the Courts of Common Law and the Court of Chancery, but in the Ecclesiastical Courts the same doctrine received practical effect by a rule compelling the husband from time to time, as a suit against him proceeded, to pay money into court towards his wife's costs. This practice has been adopted by the Divorce Court, with the improvement that a sum sufficient to cover the whole of the probable amount of the wife's costs is required to be paid in by the husband soon as the suit against him is instituted, instead of taking it, according to the old plan, by instalments. The Judge of the Divorce Court lately stated that it was a court open to all persons. He might have added that, under certain circumstances, there were considerable inducements to resort to it.

In the case which has afforded a recent exemplification of the above-stated principle, all disputes and differences between the husband and wife had been terminated by the husband's death. The solicitor employed by the wife claimed against the estate of the husband, who had been a solicitor practising in London, his costs of a suit for judicial separation. As that estate was being administered by the Court of Chancery, the Lords Justice were called upon to decide upon the validity of this claim, and in order to decide it, the question had to be considered whether there was reasonable ground for instituting the wife's suit. The case set up by the husband's representatives was, that whatever measures savouring of restraint or harshness had been adopted towards the wife were rendered necessary by extraordinary and inconvenient delusions which had taken possession of her mind. Without entering into a discussion of the voluminous evidence brought forward in the case, it will suffice to quote Lord Justice Knight Bruce's statement of the result at which he had arrived by consideration of it. "The late Mr. Hooper," he said, "seems to have been a man most painfully perplexed and, indeed, afflicted by his wife, whether she was in or out of her senses." It appears that this lady entertained either a belief or a delusion that all the ladies in her neighbourhood were rivals with her for the affections of her husband. At Acton, where Mr. Hooper originally lived; in Sackville Street, whither his wife's jealousy compelled him to remove; at Avignon, and other places which he visited with his wife in the course of a tour undertaken in the hope of restoring to her that mental health which he supposed to be deficient—at all these places was manifested the same distressing propensity of Mrs. Hooper, to charge her husband with intrigues with every woman whom they met. She even professed to believe that what she called "the Acton gang" were following them in the Continental tour. Mr. Hooper treated his wife with kindness and consideration, but on several occasions he expressed to a friend his fear that he should be forced to place her under restraint in consequence of her increasing delusions. Great domestic unhappiness was produced by this state of things, and in December 1858 Mrs. Hooper, by the advice of a solicitor named Clarke, quitted her husband's house and commenced proceeding in the Divorce Court for a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty. In compliance with the usual practice of the Court, Mr. Hooper was compelled to deposit with the Registrar the sum of 250*l*. as security for his wife's costs.

The case came on for hearing, and an agreement was thereupon entered into for a voluntary separation upon certain terms. Disputes afterwards arose as to the mode of carrying out the agreement thus entered into, and Mrs. Hooper endeavoured to obtain leave to proceed in the suit notwithstanding the compromise. This leave was, however, refused by the Judge, and afterwards on appeal by the full Court. Before anything further could be done in the matter, Mr Hooper died, and the proceedings thus came to a termination. Heavy cost had, however, been incurred by Mr. Clarke on behalf of Mrs. Hooper, for which she, as a married woman, was not liable. A suit having been instituted for the administration of Mr. Hooper's estate, Mr. Clarke brought in a claim for his costs, amounting to 630*l*., alleging that those costs were "necessaries" properly supplied to Mr. Hooper, for which her husband's estate was liable. It afterwards appeared that Mr. Clarke was entitled to receive the 250*l*. which had been paid into the Divorce Court, so that the claim which he sought to enforce in the Court of Chancery became reduced to 380*l*. It was contended, in opposition to his claim, that although the practice of the Divorce Court allowed a wife to mulct her husband with impunity the principles of the Court of Chancery would not allow it to give any assistance to such a proceeding.

The question considered by the Lords Justices was, whether there was reasonable ground for instituting the suit, and they came to the conclusion that there was not. If they had come to the opposite conclusion. Mr. Clarke would have been entitled to the full amount claimed by him, on the principle that legal advice and assistance given to a wife, who has quitted her husband's house with any thing like fair cause of complaint against him, comes under the head of "necessaries" supplied to the wife by the husband's implied order. It is desirable that this rule of law should be clearly stated, in order to prepare the way for the consideration of its expediency. The effect of it is that, in almost every case where husband and wife quarrel, a solicitor who takes the wife's side is sure to get out of the husband's pocket either half or the whole of his professional charges acting in her behalf. In Mr. Hooper's case, Lord Justice Knight Bruce said, "He was perfectly satisfied that there was no cruelty of any kind on the husband's part; that when the wife left him she did so without justification, and without excuse, if sane; and that the suit, considered as intituted by a sane woman, was a censurable and worse than frivolous proceeding on her part." It is difficult to add anything to the force or clearness of this description of a suit thoroughly hopeless both in inception and progress. Yet this is the sort of suit which the Court of Divorce encourages by securing in advance the costs of the solicitor who institutes it. Truly, as Sir James Wilde says, the Court of Divorce is open, but the old comparison of open Courts with the London Tavern does not altogether hold good of the Divorce Court, since it is possible, at least for ladies, to indulge in all the luxuries which the establishment affords, under the comfortable assurance that not themselves but their husbands will have to pay the bill.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH v. OSBORN.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT, FEB. 11.

THIS was a case which raised a rather curious philosophical discussion with some interesting poetical illustrations. It was an action of ejectment by the Duke against a farmer, one of his tenants, at Hanborough, in Oxfordshire, to recover his farm, on the ground of an alleged forfeiture on the following clause in his agreement of tenancy:—"The tenant to perform each year for the Duke of Marlborough, at the rate of one day's team work with two horses, and one proper person, for every 50*l*. of rent, when required (except at hay or corn harvest), without being paid for the same." The Duke's agent had desired the tenant to send a cart to carry coals from the railway station to the Duke's mansion at Blenheim. This the tenant refused to do, though he offered to send the horses and the man, contending that the Duke was to find the cart. This was the point in contention between the parties. The case was tried at Oxford before Mr. Justice Byles, who reserved the point, the verdict being entered for the Duke subject thereto. Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., had obtained a rule on the part of the tenant to set aside the verdict and enter it for him.

Mr. Gray, Q.C., and Mr. Cripps argued on the part of the Duke, in support of the verdict and against the rule to set it aside. They contended that according to the agreement, as the tenant was to do "team work," and it could not be done without a cart, he was bound to find the cart.

In the course of the argument of Mr. Cripps, Mr. Justice Crompton said, in the course of his reading he had met with the following lines which seemed to show that the team was separate from the cart:—

"Giles Jolt was sleeping—in his cart he lay,
"Some waggish pilferers stole his team away.
"Giles wakes and cries, 'Odd's bodikins what's here?
"'Why, how now, am I Giles or not?
"'If he, I've lost six geldings to my smart;
"'If not, odd's bodikins, I've found a cart.'"

(Much laughter.)

Mr. Justice Blackburn cited some lines from one of Wordsworth's poems—we believe from the *Waggoner*—the lines beginning thus:—

"My jolly team will work alone for me."

Mr. Cripps cited *Walker's Dictionary*:—"Team, a number of horses drawing the same carriage." and so *Johnson's Dictionary*—"A number of horses drawing the same carriage."

Mr. Justice Crompton said these citations seemed to imply that the team was distinct from the carriage.

Mr. Cripps urged that the team without the cart would be of no use, and he cited a stanza from *Gray's Elegy*:—

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
"Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe hath broke;
"How jocund did they drive their team afield,
"How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

He also cited the description given by Cæsar of the mode of fighting from the chariot adopted by the ancient Britons, who used to come out of their chariots and "*percurrere per temonem.*" The learned counsel also alluded to what he called the "graphic" account of the battle of Bull's Run, in which it was stated that "the teamster cut the traces of the horses."

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C. and Mr. Griffits argued on behalf of the farmer, in support of the rule to enter the verdict in his favour. They cited *Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*—"Team: issue, offspring, progney, a succession of children: anything following in a line."

Mr. Justice Crompton.—Surely the word there must be spelt "teem?" (Laughter.)

The learned Counsel cited *Richardson's Dictionary*—"Team: a team or yoke of working cattle;" adding, "Somner applies it to a litter of pigs." (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Crompton.—What, is the word applied to a string of little pigs? (Great laughter.)

The learned Counsel observed that it was even applied to a line of ducks; in fact, to a line of any sort of animals. It meant in the present instance a pair of working horses in a line—not abreast; for that would require a different kind of harness, and it could not be supposed that the man was to drive them in a cart "tandem" fashion. The team was like a team of packhorses or horses in a waggon, only the Duke was to find the waggon or cart. Beyond all doubt, the Duke was to find the work that was to be done. Was he not to find the tackle, or machinery, or vehicles adapted to the work to be done?

Mr. Justice Mellor.—How is team work to be done without a cart?

Mr. Huddleston.—How is it to be done unless work is provided to be done? And if the Duke is to provide the work, why is he not to provide what it is to be done with? Otherwise the Duke may vary the work to be done infinitely, and throw on the tenant the burden of providing tackle or machinery or vehicles fit for it. Put the case of harrow-work or plough-work. Was the tenant to find the plough or harrow, or the coal-cart, or the dung-cart, or the waggon, or what not? Surely the Duke, as he furnished the work, must provide the proper vehicle or tackle for it! All that the tenant had to do was to perform the team work. But a team alone could do no work; and how could the tenant before he knew what work was to be done provide the tackle for it? The learned counsel made the following citations.—

Johnson's Dictionary, Todd's Ed., 1827.

"Team (n. s.) (temo, the team of a carriage—Latin; team, Sax., a yoke).

"1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

"'Thee a ploughman all unweeting found
"'As he his toilsome team that way did guide,
"'And brought the up in ploughman's state to bide.'
—*Spenser.*

"'We fairies that do run
"'By the triple Hecate's team,
"'From the presence of the sun,
"'Following darkness like a dream,
"'Now we frolick.'
—*Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

"'I am in love, but a team of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who' tis I love.'—*Shakespeare.*

"'After the declining sun
"'Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,
"'Home with their weary team they took their way.
—*Roscommon.*

"'He heav'd with more than human force to move
"'A weighty stone the labour of a team.—*Dryden.*
"'In stiff clays they may plough one acre of wheat with a team of horse.—*Mortimer.*
"'Any number passing in a line.
"'Like a long team of snowy swans on high
"'Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky.'—*Dryden.*

"To team *v. a.*) (from the noun), to join together in a team.

"'By this the night forth from the darksome bower
"'Of Erebus her teamed steeds gan call.'
—*Spenser (Virgil's quat.)*"

After a long and interesting argument, the learend Judges consulted together and delivered judgment.

Mr. Justice Crompton said he thought that the Duke, the plaintiff, had not made out his case so clearly as to sustain a forfeiture. In the modern sense of the term the word "team" to say the least, did not clearly imply the cart as well as the horses. He thought that the meaning was that the farmer was to bring the horses and do the work he was set to. Something must be added to the agreement to make sense of it. It might be said that it was not stipulated that the Duke should find the cart. But so, neither was it stipulated that the farmer should do so. And then it must be considered that the Duke was to prescribe the work to be done. And the farmer could hardly bring the proper vehicle or tackle before he knew what the work was. Moreover, the agreement was not to draw the coals, but to perform the team work. If it had been to draw the coals, then the tenant would have had to find the cart. But it was not so. The work to be done was not confined to agricultural work. The work might be to draw timber, or carry coals, or draw a plough or harrow, or what not. In all those cases the tackle or vehicle would vary. And if in all these cases the tenant was to find it. the contract would be very oppressive. He though that it was enough if the farmer sent the horses and the driver to be put to such purpose as the Duke's agent might please. It was to be lamented that these contracts were not made more clear; but on the best construction he could put upon the agreement it did not mean that the tenant was to bring the cart.

Mr. Justice Blackburn concurred. No doubt, it was a general legal principle that if a man contracted absolutely to do a specific thing he must do it, and find the means to do it, as in the common mercantile case of a vendor contracting to sell goods "free on board"—that is, to put them on board free of charge, in which case, of course, he must find lighters for the purpose, though on the other hand the vendee must provide and name the ship. So here, if the contract had been to draw the coals, the farmer must have found the cart as well as the horses. But here the Duke was to define the work to be done, and it must be work proper to be done by a team of horses. It might be to break up a field, in which case the tenant might say, "Here is my team, and I am ready to do the work; but where is the plough?" So, if he were set to draw timber, he might ask for clamps and chains to draw it with; so, if he were asked to draw coals, he had a right to demand the cart, for it was impossible that the team should do all these various kinds of work without the proper tackle and vehicle.

Mr. Justice Mellor differed, and thought that the farmer was bound to provide the cart. It might well be that the Duke might not have the

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proper vehicles to do the work, for he was to do the team work, and he could not do it without the vehicle or tackle. The contract was not merely to furnish the horses and man, but to do the team work, and that bound him to do and provide all that was necessary to do the team work.

The majority of the Court being, however, in favour of the former, the rule was absolute to enter a nonsuit.

Mr. Gray observing, however, that, as it was ejectment, the Duke could bring another action anyhow.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 22nd.

Custel, Captain, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Narganm.

Nicholson, Captain, 23rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Sattara.

Morris, Captain J., 4th M. L. C. and Superintendent of Police, Nagpore, on sick leave, from Nagpore.

Robertson, Captain G., 106th Light Infantry, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

Ord, Captain A. R., 80th Regiment, on leave, from Auckland.

Stock, Ensign F., 2nd Beloech Regiment, on duty, from China.

Alexander, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from China.

DEPARTURES.—March 22nd.

Lucas, Major A. W., Deputy Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Prideaux, Ensign R. A., 15th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Mhow.

Morris, Captain G. S., 15th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Mhow.

Fuller, Captain J. A., Royal Engineers, on Commission duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 21st March.

109th Foot.—John FitzGerald, Gentleman, to be Paymaster, dated 9th February 1864.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals D. Costelloe, Presidency Division, is appointed to the Northern Division of the Army, during the absence on medical certificate of Deputy Inspector General P. W. Hockin.

Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals T. W. Ward is appointed to the Presidency Division, vice Costelloe, appointed to the Northern Division.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. A. Davidson, having reported his arrival from England, is directed to proceed to Poona and report himself to the Officer Commanding 33rd Foot for duty with that Corps until further orders.

Lieutenant G. H. W. Fagan, at present attached to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., is transferred to the 20th Regiment N. I., and will proceed to join forthwith.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
23	Emeu (s)	Eastley	Hongkong March 1.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat March 21.
	City of Manchester	Auld	Glasgow Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
22	Comorin (s)	Morrison	Vingorla.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat.
	Pegasus	Goodwin	Liverpool.
	Alligator	Nacoda	Cochin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong.—Captain Alexander; Ensign Stock; Mr. Morrison; Dr. and Mrs. Hours; Mr. Bradley; Mr. Williams; Mr. Hudson; Mr. Bean; Mr. Stultz, Mr. Briggs; Mr. Grossmann; Mr. Tolpute; Mr. Lery; Mr. Meerjee; Mr. Nancey; Mr. Byramjee; Mr. Alredhar; Mr. Graham; and 23 native troops.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac* from Surat.—Mr. E. L. Robertson and 80 natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per P. and O. Steamer *Emeu*, from Hongkong.—Passed P. and O. Co.'s Steamers *Candia*, *Madras*, *Jeddo*, and *Benares*, at Galle.

The Ship *Confidence* R. MacNeely, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
(Seeds) .... £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
(Seeds) .... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China ...... } No offers.
To Clyde ...... }
To Hull ...... }
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 22nd March, 1864.

Liverpool.

Eagle—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Souza, Pinto and Co.

Rob Roy—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen. Jan. 5
878 Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 30
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co. Feb. 5
[illegible]bell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 8
[illegible] Belle, Henderson. Feb. 18
[illegible]inghee Dixon.
[illegible]e, Foreman—Grey & Co. Jan. 15
[illegible]e, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
[illegible], Storey—Martin, Yourg & Co. Nov. 7
[illegible], Piers.
[illegible], Stevenson
[illegible]de, Spedding—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
[illegible] Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
[illegible]lower, Hughes. Nov. 30
[illegible] John Melhuish, Watts.
1221 King Arthur, Grigs. Oct. 9
725 Kennington, Edwards.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co. Dec. 20
614 Loenidas, Thompson. Feb. 6
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 19
724 Morayshire, Piton. Dec. 26
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama. Dec. 29
Queen of the Clyde, Davis.
740 Ramillies, Denny.
1100 Sir JamsetjeeFamily, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
989 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey. Jan. 13
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Association. Dec. 25
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co. Jan. 23
535 Wellington, Ditchburn. Feb. 8
505 Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 18

From Liverpool.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1952 Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 14
1001 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
1209 Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co. Nov. 10
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Dec. 5
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co. Nov. 18
1249 Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
1936 Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 4
1493 Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co. Jan. 18
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co. Nov. 25
1483 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung Dec. 17
882 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
933 Budget, Belcher.
1180 Belle Isle, Babot. Jan. 8
1063 Cashlian, Welburn Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. Jan. 27
1862 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co. Dec. 14
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin. Jan. 2.
1407 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 11
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings. Feb. 6
1047 Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co. Jan. 22
1643 Ellen Stewart, Lyons. Jan. 12
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 24
1069 Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 14
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. Dec. 9
Furness Abbey Roddock.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 28
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 6
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 25
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
912 India, Stewart.
650 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. Dec. 16
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris—W. A. Graham & Co. Nov. 18
1363 King of Italy, Browne. Dec. 23
Lancastrian, Donaldson.
Longwood Peterson.
263 Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 14
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1013 Magnolia, Brown. Jan. 27
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
503 Marguerite, Bertin.
956 Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.
833 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 11
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 29
491 Orixa, Gaffie.
Owangoudy,—E. Bates & Co.
1000 Roodee.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co. Feb. 5
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
1614 Sedberg, Roberts—Mungesh Pandoorung. Nov. 28
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson. Dec. 10
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 13
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Peel, Cassels & Co. Nov. 12
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 5
1633 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
601 Sparkler—Coupland & Co. Jan. 18
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Oct. 9
1227 Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company. Dec. 24
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 1
1128 Southern Belle. Jan. 4
988 Tiger.
837 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. Nov. 11
593 Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 1
1511 Wasp.

From Liverpool via Aden.

952 Arran, Cummings.
833 Araminta, Bley. Feb. 8
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers. Feb. 8
1132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
846 Fanny. Dec. 3
1194 Herald. Dec. 20
1094 North, Brown. Nov. 20
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1435 Robert Seddon, Beets.
784 Shannon.
1244 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 3

From the Clyde.

611 Alicia—Martin, Young & Co. Dec. 28
531 City of London, Ferguson. Jan. 9
984 City of Amoy, McNeil. Feb. 18
1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 26
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
W. Kidston. Feb 18

From Akyab.

710 St. Hilda.

From Shields.

Tasmania Feb. 9

From Cardiff.

973 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 24

From Cardiff via Aden.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
960 Falkland, Pender.
533 Neptune, Veary.

From Bristol via Aden.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

From Sunderland.

909 Dolladin Castle.
830 Sattara—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 18

From Newcastle.

315 Carioca.

From Newcastle via Aden.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

From Havre.

800 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

From Boston.

Beverly (a) Putman.

From Newport.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

From Gothenberg.

Amazon—Falcher, Cooper & Co.

From Aden.

1131 Algiers.
1598 Clasmerlon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
Chippewa.
949 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.
1047 Glenalva Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 May Queen, Penney.

From Australia.

1557 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.

From Shanghai.

648 Vanquard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 25

From China.

387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
410 Canada.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
803 Louisa, Tillman.

From Mauritius.

Priam—J. W. Wright & Co. Feb. 10

From Calcutta.

1175 Anne Royden March 4
Arbosthan. March 5
Asteroid, Gardener. Feb. 19
1118 Astronomer.
Benares (s) Feb. 10
697 Calabar.
City of Palaces.
946 Countess Russell—A. H. Husckhe & Co. Feb. 15
1056 Day Dream.
Diamond. March 4
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 12
582 Euphemus. Feb. 20
1323 French Empire.
618 Futtay Salum. Feb. 17
Gertrude. Feb. 25
1353 Herefordshire, Walker. March 2
877 Houghton. Feb. 11
637 J. W. Brockman.
816 Jessie Coffin. Feb. 25
453 Johanna March 4
Kate Gregory Feb. 22
800 Lady Canning. Feb. 25
Mahomed Shah Feb. 6
Marquard Family.
664 Mary Ann. Feb. 19
Matuara
1152 Melicete.
1700 Mistress of the Seas. March 5
550 Monitor (a), Eaton—D. P. Bramhall & Co.
Morning Star. March 2
Nada (s) Feb. 13
1100 North East—Boyd. Feb. 20
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 29
Ophir Feb. 9
Pearl Jan. 25
994 Portland.
Regina Jan. 28
794 Robert Small. March 1
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
698 Schah Jehan.
893 Scindia. Feb. 19
Shen Shah. Feb. 26
Splendido. Feb. 26
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto.
1089 Ticonderoga.
Turkey Feb. 6
1150 Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.

From Maulmain.

775 Adelaide, Richardson.
1199 Baden, (a) Stilson.
789 Chanticleer, White.
633 Harvest Home, Vicks.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
665 Sparkling Wave, Emery.
899 Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.

From Madras Coast.

Feroze Shah,—W. Nicol & Co.
698 Winterthur,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
531 Hurkaru,—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—March 14, *Rangoon*, Irvine, from Singapore 28th Feb., touched at Malacca 29th Feb., Penang 1st March, Moulmein 5th March, and Rangoon 8th March; *Victoria*, Hughes, from Liverpool 6th Nov., touched at Milford Haven 10th Nov., Saint Vincent 9th Dec., Saint Helena 15th Jan., Cape Town 18th Jan., Mauritius 12th Feb., and Point de Galle 5th March; *Josiah Bradley*, Nicholas, from Boston 14th Oct.; *Hydaspes*, Foster, from London 28th Nov., touched at the Cape 19th Jan., and Madras 2nd March; *Lord Dalhousie*, Harvey, from Freemouth 26th Jan. *Ville de Montpellier*, (commander's name illegible), from Marseilles 23rd Nov.; *Versau*, Lepern, from Kurrachee 28th Jan.; *Pudel* and *Pondicherry*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—March 14, P. and O. Steamer *Candia*, Stewart, from Calcutta, 9th March; 15, French Barque *Mysore*, Paget, from Pondicherry 14th March; 16, Ship *King Arthur*, E. H. Marshall, from Portsmouth 12th November.

Departures.—March 14, Steamer *Flat Soane* to Kurrachee; 15, P. and O. Steamer *Candia*, Stewart; Dutch Barque *Columbine*, Kok, to Coconada, via Bimlipatam; Ship *Nagpore*, Overton, to Akyab; Ship *Lancashire Witch*, West, to Gopaulpore.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	153 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	99 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	[incldg. n. sh. 185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	64 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	25 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 38,000 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 46 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 275 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
„ Loan 1835-36	94½
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111¼

PRICES CURRENT (21st March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	590 to 600
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	580 to 585
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	580 to 585
New Oomravuttee	„	540 to 545
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„	540 to 545
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	530 to 535
New Veeravul	„	530 to 540
New Khandeish	„	530 to 535
New Poratchee	„	525 to 530
New Accote	„	545 to 550
New Mangalore	„	530 to 540
New Hinghunghat	„	600 to 605

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,420.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 5 12 to 5 14.
Gingellymixed (Black and White) ... „ 30 to 31. „ 32 to 33.
Niger ... „ 28 to 29. Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
Sight .... 1s. 11⅞d. „
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-58 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... 2-53 „ „
Sight ... 2-48 „ „

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.	Byramjee Hormusjee. Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq.	Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 1⅛d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 1d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bnnk, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool .... Do. do.
Manchester .... Do. do.
Scotland .... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight .... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0½d. do.
One „ „ .... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe .... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1⅛d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. „

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand ...... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months .... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. .... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુબાઈ તરેડીગ એનદ બેંકીગ આશોશીયેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.

Secretary.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. Demand .... } 2s. 0¼d. „
Do. Scotland „ .... }
Do. Ireland „ .... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight .... 3 „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

Court of Directors.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
John Thornton, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
George Worms Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

In India.

Neale, Porter, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

Bombay .... A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
Kurrachee ...... R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

Agents at Calcutta and Madras.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
6 „ at 5 „ „
12 „ at 6 „ „

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter of the Manager.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes. Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 „ „ Longcloth.
300 „ „ Domestic.
400 „ „ T. Cloth.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
A few Bales Twist, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A, Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Toes Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 23rd March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE INVOICE OF SUPERIOR WHITE AND BLACK MARBLE SLABS. RICH BOHEMIAN AND GILT FLOWER VASES, AND TOILET BOTTLES, PLATED HANGING ARGAND LAMPS WITH DROPS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of superior White and Black Marble Slabs consisting of Round, Square, Oval, and Oblong, for Circular, Pier, and Side Tables, Teapoys, &c., several pairs of Rich Bohemian Flower Vases of various colours and patterns, Toilet Bottles, few pairs of Plated single Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, pieces of Furniture, Velvet pile Table Covers, Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th and THURSDAY, the 7th April next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of (Colonel H. T. Vincent, changing his residence) and (Captain E. B. Holland proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dishcovers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, and the Furniture all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Side, and Dining Tables, Conversation, Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Easy, Arms, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Screens, Whatnots, Side Boards, Hat Stand, four posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, one excellent fine full toned Mahogany square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" (made expressly to order) Plated and Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Cutlery, Vases and Ornaments, Engravings in Frames, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, several dozens collection of Plants in Pots, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

One handsome light Cab Phaeton by "Jones of Southampton" with a pair of Arab Horses, (Black and Grey) and a Set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness complete.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 12 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finished) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
One large size Photographic Lens, by A. Ross.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 24 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „ „
Sauterne	„ 25 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co., 11, Rampart Row, ont à vendre aux prix suivants des VINS DE BORDEAUX et des COGNACS qu'ils peuvent garantir être purs et de qualité supérieure.

BORDEAUX.

		par. douzaine.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	do.	Rs. 12
St. Tulien	do.	„ 18
Pauillac	do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet	do.	„ 35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„ 50

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1 „
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } „ Moselle { and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK......} MOSELLE......} ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica...	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

Directors.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman

London.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.	W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

Liverpool—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

Glasgow.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
	Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	John H. Watt, Esq.

Underwriters.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.

Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	20,000

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

Directors.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

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